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Vol III No 157

14 August 1978

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Item 856-B-8

PrEx 1.10: FBIS-SOV-78-157

FBIS-SOV-78-157
Monday
14 August 1978
Vol III No 157

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

Available For
Distribution From DOCEX

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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OVSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD131600Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Valentin Dunayev, Valentin Korovikov and Boris Strelnikov]

[Text] [Dunayev] Good morning, comrades. There has been very little this week in the way of new and significant events. It cannot be helped: August is a slack time, with parliamentary and political activity at a low ebb. This applies, with the exception of Portugal, to Western Europe, and perhaps partially to America. But in Asia and Africa, it was not time for a parliamentary recess. Chinese pinpricks on the border with Vietnam have increased; there has been an intensification of the attacks by the Kampuchean Army against Vietnam, while fighting of another kind has been going on--and is going on at this moment--in Africa, both in the northeast, where Ethiopian troops have liberated two towns from the Eritrean separatists, and in the south of the continent, where the sore point of the whole of Africa, Rhodesia, is located.

Rhodesian Situation

[Korovikov] Rhodesia has long been not only the sore point of Africa, but also a terrible remnant of colonial rule in Africa--a bloody wound that is still claiming many victims. The latest toll of that bloody reckoning was reported from Salisbury just the other day: The number of people killed in these clashes since 1972 has reached almost 10,000.

[Dunayev] According to official Rhodesian figues.

[Korovikov] Official Rhodesian figures. In reality, I think the casualities are far more serious. It is typical that, of those 10,000, more than 90 percent of the dead are Africans--the indigenous population of the country, who have taken up arms and for 5 years have been actively fighting for their freedom. It should be said that the whole history of the Rhodesian conflict, of the so-called breakaway of Rhodesia, the rebellion of the Rhodesian white colonists against the British monarchy, is a political affair of perhaps unprecedented cynicism, perfidy and mendacity. It began 13 years ago, when the Smith clique proclaimed an independent pseudorepublic. It was not the only case of a struggle for independence in the name of oppression, in the name of plunder, in the name of piratical domination over the people of that country.

[Dunayev] Valentin Ivanovich, may I ask you this: I would be interested to know how it happened that precisely in Rhodesia--which at one time was Southern Rhodesia, part of a federation of three colonial territories--that, in this particular place, the white colonialists and planters have succeeded in prolonging their racist, colonialist system for 13 years. It is not accident, after all. Britain has sufficient strength and resources and the means to stop it. It would seem that not only the colonialists, but some powerful forces--imperialist forces, forces of the monopolies--found it worthwhile to prolong their rule there.

[Korovikov] All these 13 years, what has been happening is not just a tempestuously willful rampage by the all-powerful Smith and his little clique. Of course it rested upon the support of all the reactionary forces of the imperialist world; and for many years the British Government played a hyprocritical and two-faced game--on the one hand not recognizing the regime, declaring a boycott on it and so forth, yet, in practice, subsidizing it through various British firms and, in effect, supplying it with oil, machinery, equipment and raw materials.

Moreover, we all know that the Rhodesian regime was also kept going by the full support of the South African Republic. And I will quote to you a really brilliant pronouncement made as recently as last week by no less a person than the British foreign secretary, Owen, during a debate on Rhodesia in the British Parliament. He said outright, and practically admitted, that this game of sanctions and of putting pressure on Smith that the Western world has played had actually been the cause of the present deadlock and the present bloodshed. On 2 August, Owen said officially in Parliament: I am convinced that if sanctions had been fully applied, with sufficient firmness and without all sorts of loopholes, we would not be facing such a serious situation in Rhodesia now. I think this extraordinarily eloquent self-criticism by the foreign secretary himself, which slipped out in the heat of the cut and thrust of parliamentary debate, shows the essential nature of this 13-year farce and, at the same time, tragedy for the Rhodesian people.

Meanwhile, also last week, the rather rightwing British DAILY TELEGRAPH printed an article by Ian Smith himself, in which, without veiling his meaning or beating about the bush, he declared that the sanctions did not bother us. We successfully evaded the sanctions, are still evading them. There you have the answer to your question in the words of the Western politicians and Ian Smith themselves. But a situation has now arisen, this year especially, in which that game cannot be played any longer, because the people themselves have risen up and the Smith regime is on the brink of collapse. And, in order to save it somehow, or find some form of transition to formal black majority rule and set up some sort of new neocolonialist regime, an operation was carried out in March to establish a so-called transitional government, made up of Smith and his closest henchmen and a few Africans who had agreed to enter into a shameful alliance with the man who has turned the country into a bloodbath and is still shedding blood to this day.

[Dunayev] Valentin Ivanocich, but among these who joined this quadripartite government there are some of Smith's black African underlings, like chief Chirau. There is no question about that it, it is quite clear. But the political figures who also joined are men who, a few years ago, during the struggle of the Rhodesian people, the people of Zimbabwe, were known to us as supporters of independence. One of them, the clergyman Sithole--Ndabaningi Sithole--spent many years in detention. How could they do it?

[Korovikov] Well, it is not unknown in African political history for a leader to change position, either in the hope of achieving some political success or from some kind of mercenary motive or for some other reason. Of course, the evolution that Sithole has gone through is simply shameful. Only a few days ago, he was the first of the African Rhodesian leaders to announce his approval of the military raids by the Rhodesian leaders to announce his approval of the military raids by the Rhodesian Army into Mozambique. Another figure, Bishop Muzorewa, is pursuing a more cunning policy. He is quite often seen confronting Smith, publicly condemns some of the government's actions, demands a number of immediate measures to abolish racial discrimination, and so on. But, in spite of all these political declarations and expressions of dissatisfaction, the very fact that Muzorewa has entered into a political alliance with the hangman of the Zimbabwe people, for all his oppositional utterances, makes him a tool of neocolonialism in that country. The whole point is the purpose of the alliance--and its purpose is to keep out of power the forces in the country that could pursue an independent policy, the forces that would demand actual, not just formal, abolition of exploitation by a handful of white colonialists of the millions who make up the population of Zimbabwe. Take a question that is now being debated, but which neigher Muzorewa, nor Sithole, nor Smith can solve: the land question. Half the land in that country belongs to that handful of white colonialists. The other half of the land has been handed over to the 6 million local population.

Naturally, radical agrarian reform is needed--a reform that would wipe out the large landed estates where tens and hundreds of thousands of farm laborers are working for a handful of planters. That is why this government is being created. That is why they are trying to keep the Patriotic Front out of power: to prevent radical changes in the country. Even Smith has now agreed that there can be a black majority government--as long as it is a government that will preserve all the privileges and all the positions both of foreign capital and of the white colonialists.

[Dunayev] On 3 March this new formation was set up, with a number of African puppets included in the state structure of the planters' Rhodesia. Well, 5 months have now passed. Evidently one of the aims was to quell, somehow, the partisan wave, the wave of the liberation movement. They calculated that a few concessions, combined with the influence and former prestige of Muzorewa and Sithole, would lead to a split in the ranks of the liberation movement, and above all in the ranks of the fighters for national independence. This is the chief problem worrying Smith and his protectors.

[Korovikov] Yes, you are right. A gamble of this sort was made. To put it crudely, political propagandists said in effect: There you are, black leaders serving in the government, they are already governing the country in racial harmony with the white colonialists, so what do you want, what are you struggling for? Furthermore, hundreds of thousands of leaflets were printed. Every day the Salisbury propaganda machine put out various appeals and homilies saying: Give yourselves up, come over, your struggle has lost its meaning, and so on and so forth.

But it is even admitted officially, by high-ranking officers of the Rhodesian Army, that there has been no undermining of the guerrilla movement. Perhaps there were a certain number of deserters, or some vacilators took this bait. But the bulk of the guerrilla army, the main forces, remained firm. They fully understand that this is not a solution to the national aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe, that a free and independent new state cannot be created with Smith, one in which the African population has all its rights. And this campaign clearly collapsed. Now, quite the opposite view is being expressed that the promises which Smith made to this coalition and the promises which this coalition made to the people of Zimbabwe cannot be fulfilled, because the guerrilla movement is not subsiding. The question these last months has been expressed this way: We, they say will hold a referendum, we will hold general elections by 31 December of this year, but on condition that there is a decrease in guerrilla activity. If, they are saying, this does not happen, then we cannot do anything, we cannot realize our good intentions, we will continue to organize raids, to shoot, to bomb and so on. That is the cause of the current explosive situation, the source of the real political impasse of this coalition. They cannot settle the real problems of the country without the people of Zimbabwe, without its genuine leaders.

People who perhaps at one time enjoyed some influence and confidence on becoming Smith's allies have fully swept away this basis of popular confidence. Essentially, Muzorewa, not to mention Sithole, no longer addresses himself to the people of Zimbabwe, but travels to London, and to Washington, where he urges congressmen to lift sanctions against Smith and the colonialists--practical and economic ones--to allow this clique of plantation owners, along with the African elite which has joined it, to freely continue exploiting the country and increasing their capital more intensively and successively.

Quite recently, at the end of July and during the first days of August, sharp debates were held in the American Congress on the problem of sanctions against Rhodesia. The discussion in the U.S. Congress showed that conservative forces have gained the upper hand on this issue. While the Senate adopted a more or less wishy-washy resolution, which can be interpreted as both in favor of lifting sanctions and of their continuation, depending on a number of conditions.

The House of Representatives, on the other hand, adopted an overtly rightist, pro-Smith resolution, which virtually recognized this coalition as legitimate and as one with which dealings can be conducted.

The British leadership until now, as throughout these 13 years, has been trying not to say either yes or no. On the one hand, it does not adopt any decisive measures against the Smith regime, and on the other it does not wish to recognize it in actual fact.

[Dunayev] There is also a DAILY MAIL report that there is a plan to send in NATO troops of some kind, or British troops, in case of a state of emergency. What comment do you have to make on this?

[Korovikov] Well, these are preparations for the military solution of the Rhodesian crisis, should the guerrilla movement begin to gain even more decisive victories over the Rhodesian Army, when the virtual collapse of this regime and the disintegration of this racist state take place. What will happen here will evidently be what has been done many times and is still being done in Africa by the imperialist forces. For 13 years, neither NATO nor any armies of the West could find the forces, not a single platoon, to bring Smith's rebellion to an end. But it is most likely that in 1 day they will try to find a sufficient number of forces, under the guise of a rescue, the latest humanitarian act, to occupy this country, to attempt to hold on by force, to avert the full collapse of their positions in Rhodesia. That is how I see it.

[Dunayev] Valentin Ivanovich, you said that NATO did not find a single platoon; well, it did. According to information from the American Embassy in Lusaka, according to official information which is clearly understated, there are 700 Americans, chiefly veterans of the Vietnam war, serving in Smith's army. They are generally mercenaries. And how many British, Australians, West Germans, New Zealanders are there? It is difficult to count them. To a considerable degree, it is with these NATO bayonets, in essence, with NATO veterans, that Smith is holding on.

[Korovikov] I said that it did not find them to oppose Smith. All these years he has been called an illegal ruler, a rebel against the British crown, and so on. But in my opinion a situation is now developing in which further procrastinations, further political gambling around Rhodesia, further attempts to save this absolutely corrupt and absolutely self-exposed colonial regime will prove bankrupt. I would like to finish my account of the Rhodesia crisis with the words of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, who a few days ago declared that they are absolutely convinced that the Smith regime is living out its last months, that it will collapse by the end of this year.

U.S. Anti-Soviet Hysteria

[Dunayev] The American House of Representatives, which voted to lift the embargo on trading with Rhodesia, adopted an astronomical U.S. military budget this week. By and large the same conservative forces that also voted to lift sanctions also voted to further the arms race. But it is evidently not just a question of the appetites of the military-industrial complex, but their consequences--the psychological, moral and political consequences of this astronomical military budget. I would like you to tell us about this, Boris Georgiyevich.

[Strelnikov] Well, all political observers currently watching Washington note that there is not a day's respite in the attempts by certain circles to drag the United States into the entrenchments of the cold war. This is in defiance of the will of the overwhelming majority of the American people. In the opinion of certain observers, the dimensions of the anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States have already reached the level of the cold war.

It is indicative that many of the country's prominent figures, including those in the White House and in Congress, have joined it and are setting its tone.

This is not a new phenomenon. I worked for quite a long time as PRAVDA correspondent in the United States and can testify that the campaign on the Soviet threat began regularly every year before Congress began discussion of the latest military budget. The things the average American was frightened with, the things they thought up! I remember once all the papers and all the radio stations began a deafening clamor over a Soviet ruble, supposedly discovered on the American Atlantic coast. A Soviet ruble: How did it get to the American shore? It was dropped by none other than a Soviet sailor, indicating the presence of a Soviet submarine! In other words, Soviet submarines secretly approach American shores! Do you know that this concocted Soviet ruble helped the Pentagon increase the military budget by several billion dollars?

I remember that the airraid alerts used to become more frequent, in New York, Washington, San Francisco and Chicago, before discussion of the military budget in Congress. Furthermore, in their assigned shelters the terrified simple folk were given lectures, which indicated that nuclear war with the Soviet Union was supposedly imminent, if not tomorrow, then the day after tomorrow or next week. In addition, it was explained quite seriously that underwear of aluminum fiber can protect against radiation, that in the first hour of nuclear war all cats and dogs should be shaved. This is to avoid the accumulation of radiation in their fur.

Later, when television was well developed, I recall that three television networks canceled their regular broadcasts in order to show a meeting of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The next day one of the Washington papers quite rightly called this broadcast a show of courage. Participating in this show I recall, apart from the committee members, were Defense Secretary Laird and General Wheeler, the then-chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They knew no limits. First the U.S. defense secretary himself, then General Wheeler, pointing to tables and diagrams, estimated the millions of people that would be killed by the first nuclear strike, the number that would die from the retaliatory strike, and so forth. Even Senator Stennis, chairman of the committee, who has seen a few things in his time, could not prevent himself from exclaiming: The American people has never heard such horror. Well, that is how it is planned.

More or less the same thing is happening now. But here is what is noteworthy: Today's campaign about the Soviet threat has wider aims than before, much wider. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted this spring, and I quote, that those in the West who are now creating an artificial campaign about a Soviet military threat really have something else in mind, they do not wish to reconcile themselves to the approximate parity in the size of the armed forces of the countries and wish to achieve superiority. That is what it is all about.

There has been a report from Washington this week that still another militaristic and anticommunist organisation, known as the Coalition for Peace From a Position of Strength, has been set up. Listen to its title: For Peace From a Position of Strength. It includes, significantly, 150 members of Congress, retired generals and admirals, such patent anti-Sovietists as Reagan, Goldwater, Helms, members of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, members of the Council for Struggle Against Communist Aggression, members of the Security and Intelligence Fund--this is an organization which was created by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency--and members of other anti-Soviet organizations.

From its inception, the new reactionary coalition has tried to stir up the cold war. One of the cochairmen of the new organization, at a press conference in Congress--believe it or not, the press conference took place in Congress--outlined seven principles of national strategy.

They include the following: rejection of the principle of equality and the achievement of military superiority over the USSR--this is just what Comrade Brezhnev was talking about; the intensification of subversive activity by the U.S. special services against the USSR and the countries of the socialist camp--see how frankly and cynically they talk about subversive activity; rejection of any arms control agreement if such an agreement does not give superiority to the United States; and finally struggle against communism throughout the world.

The newly created organization intends to struggle not only against communism but also against their own citizens, against Americans, against U.S. politicians who do not share their views. At the press conference in Congress it was stated that the coalition will demand the recall of those elected U.S. officials who, I quote further, are now proceeding along the dangerous path of disarmament. Thus, you can imagine what this new organization will be engaged in; and this is not simply any organization but an organization which includes many well-known politicians.

However, it would be incorrect to assert that everyone in the United States agrees with the members of that organization. These dangerous plans are opposed by sensible Americans. A number of senators immediately spoke out in public against the new anti-Soviet coalition. These senators reflect the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the American people who favor continuing the policy of detente. As public opinion polls show, 70 percent of all Americans support continuing the policy of detente. One can see elements of realism in the statements of such government officials as Secretary of State Vance and Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Calls for realism and restraint have been made by the eminent politicians McGovern, Fulbright, Kennedy, the well-known historians Kennan and Galbraith. They all proceed from the idea that there is no alternative to detente and that the revival of the cold war would cause harm not only to the international situation as a whole but also, and not least, to the United States.

[Dunayev] Boris Georgiyevich, do you recall that you and I were in the United States together--you were working there permanently and I came for a short period--at a very interesting and crucial historical moment when Leonid Ilich Brezhnev went there on a visit? That was in June, 1973. Do you remember what hopes there were and what the situation was, how they removed all the bombshelter signs from American buildings, how they spoke in the past tense about the long past time of the cold war? How has it happened that we have returned, not to the trenches of the cold war, but as you correctly pointed out everything is more complicated and unsettled? How has it happened that the atmosphere has been replaced by a different atmosphere generally aimed at confrontation, at a return to the difficult, worrying times which put one's teeth on edge and which brought no advantage to anyone, least of all to the American people?

[Strelnikov] Yes, well, first of all, the process of detente is continuing in spite of all the difficulties and in spite of all obstacles which remain in its way. Its beginning, which you and I saw in Washington, was very successful. We must bear in mind that only a few years have passed, whereas the cold war with all its snowdrifts and icebergs went on for several decades. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to clear away all of these icebergs; especially since forces supporting the cold war have become active.

Moreover, the United States now, and this can be seen from the press and from politicians' speeches, believes that it has recovered from the shock caused by the Vietnam war and the internal disorders such as Watergate, the Negro uprising and so on, and is again interested in American primacy in world affairs. On this crest one can again see the desire for American to be the strongest militarily and to threaten the whole world and primarily the socialist camp with military force.

[Dunayev] And impose its will.

[Strelnikov] Of course, and impose its will.

The military-industrial complex feels a threat, a threat to its profits and even a threat to its existence. Therefore, it has begun a fierce counterattack.

[Dunayev] And on this we end our conversation, thank you for your attention. Best wishes until we meet again.

SOVIET DELEGATE ON AIMS OF GENEVA ANTIRACISM CONFERENCE

LD111744Y Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 11, TASS--"The forthcoming conference in Geneva is called upon to discharge a historic mission. It will sum up everything that has been done in different countries to combat racialism. And what is most important, it will give a new impetus to the world movement for the complete liquidation of racial discrimination," said Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first vice-chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, who is the head of the Soviet delegation to the conference, which will open on Monday.

Addressing a press conference before his departure for Geneva, Aleksandr Dzasokhov said that the United Nations decision to hold such a conference was very timely indeed. In spite of the great successes of the national liberation struggle, racialism has not been done away with. Its vestiges are dangerous sources of tensions and conflicts. The racialist regimes in the south of Africa enjoy the support of definite circles in the countries of the "free world". The time has come to give them a worthy rebuff. This is the purpose of our meeting in Geneva, the leader of the Soviet delegation stated.

Aleksandr Dzasokhov said: "The Soviet Union, which is upholding consistently and steadfastly the principles of equality and self-determination of the peoples, condemns resolutely the criminal policy pursued by the racialist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, comes out firmly for the isolation and boycott of these regimes, for the complete eradication of the inhuman policy of apartheid, of all forms and manifestations of racial discrimination and aggression."

The stand of the Soviet Union is based on the successful implementation of the Leninist nationalities program, which has rallied together the working peoples of different nationalities in the struggle for democracy, socialism and communism, has ensured complete equality of all the nations and peoples. "Loyal to the principles of this program, the Soviet Union has always come out consistently and firmly against all forms of racial and national discrimination, for complete equality of all the nations and all the peoples of the world. It will champion this cause in the future, too", the leader of the Soviet delegation concluded.

Brezhnev Sends Greetings

LD132148Y Moscow TASS in English 2113 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 14, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU CC, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev sent a message of greetings to the world conference against racism and racial discrimination, which says:

"On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet people, and myself, greetings to the participants of the world conference against racism and racial discrimination!

"The tasks confronting your conference are close and understandable to Soviet people. Exactly one week after the birth of the Soviet state, the historic 'declaration of the rights of the peoples of Russia' laid down as the fundamentals of the nationalities policy of the Soviet power: equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia, abolition of all and any racial, national or national-religious privileges and restrictions, free development of all the national minorities.

"In the Soviet Union, the nationalities problem has been fully resolved, equality of citizens before the law, regardless of their nationality of race, has not only been proclaimed and laid down in the Constitution, but is daily affirmed and guaranteed by the entire way of life of the socialist society, by the political and economic system of socialism.

"The policy of the Soviet state in the nationalities question is invariable and consistent. Among the basic principles of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, along with the principles of equality and the right of the peoples to decide their own destinies themselves, the new Soviet Constitution, adopted in 1977, stipulated support to the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and social progress.

"The Soviet people resolutely support the forces waging struggle for equality of all peoples, against racial and national discrimination and against the remaining vestiges of colonialism and racism. It comes out consistently for the liquidation of the racist regime in Rhodesia and for the transfer of all power to the people of Zimbabwe, for the complete withdrawal of the Republic of South Africa from Namibia and the elimination of the system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

"Your conference is taking place at a time of struggle for deepening and expanding international detente, for the complete and final eradication of colonialism and racism. Especially intolerable, therefore, is the continued existence of racist regimes in the south of Africa, which are commiting crimes against humanity.

"Mounting tensions on the African Continent, brought about by the interventionist actions of a number of NATO states, cause the legitimate concern of peace-loving nations. The interests of strengthening peace require an immediate end to imperialist interference in the affairs of the newly-independent states and respect for their sovereign right to free and independent development.

"I wish conference participants every success in their just struggle against colonialism, for freedom and national independence, against racism, apartheid, racial and national discrimination.

UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID MEETS IN NEW YORK

LD1213l4Y Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 12, TASS--Successful conclusion of liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism on earth, liberation of peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa that still languish under the oppression of the Vorster and Smith regimes require strengthening of united action of all anti-colonial forces of the world. Of particular importance in these conditions are the actions of the United Nations to mobilize the world public opinion and spread the international campaign against colonialism and apartheid. Such is the unanimous opinion of participants in a regular meeting of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid that was held here. It discussed the question of the committee's international relations and its role in the struggle for eradication of the last vestiges of colonial and racialist oppression.

Many speeches resolutely denounced the policy of Western powers that give political, economic and military backing to the Pretoria regime, despite numerous decisions of the United Nations that condemned the racist policy of apartheid in South Africa as a grave crime against humanity.

"Western countries and multinational corporations that cooperate with the racists in the military and economic spheres are responsible for the existence of apartheid, the criminal system that inflicts horrible sufferings upon millions of people, and are direct accomplices of all bloody crimes, said Leslie Harriman of Nigeria, the chairman of the special committee. They are also responsible for the fact that the dangerous seat of tension that threatens international peace and security remains in southern Africa. He stressed that liquidation of the bulwark of colonialism and racism would have great importance for removing obstacles on the way to peace in the area, for improving the international situation as a whole.

India's representative P.J. Rao said in his speech that adoption of effective and specific measures to ensure complete implementation of the United Nations resolutions aimed at eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, at completing the process of decolonisation and national self-determination must become one of the main tasks of the world community.

SESSION OF UN COMMITTEE ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ENDS

LD210956Y Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 12--TASS--The 18th session of the United Nations Committee on the Liquidation of Racial Discrimination ended here. During the debate that was held at the session, its participants discussed the committee's report on the implementation of the provisions of the international convention on the liquidation of all forms of racial discrimination and discussed the contribution of various states to achieving the tasks and goals of the decade of action for the struggle against racism and racial discrimination. The committee's report that will be submitted for the discussion of the 33rd session of the United Nations General Assembly that opens on September 19 was endorsed.

SOVIET RATIFICATION DOCUMENT DEPOSITED AT UN

LD111458Y Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 11, TASS--It is reported here that the instrument of ratification by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Vienna convention on the representation of states in their relations with international organisations of a universal character of 14 March, 1975, has been deposited with the U.N. secretary general in New York on 8 August.

CARTER HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DECLINE IN SOVIET-U.S. TIES

LD130216Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary on "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Text] Last winter, while vacationing, I met the world chess champion, Anatoliy Karpov. We got to talking about chess, and I asked how many moves a good player is able to foresee. He said that the modern player usually sees 8 or 10 moves in advance in a good situation but he, Karpov, can sometimes plan combinations for 12 moves.

Now it seems to me national leaders, too, must have the ability to look ahead and set goals, and observing the moves of the Carter administration, I sometimes ask myself: What's the purpose of these actions, to spoil the good relations that it took so long to establish, and that mean so much to all nations? The Soviet-American documents which started the easing of world tensions some years ago include a most important point. They state that nowadays there's no reasonable alternative to the policy of relaxing tension. This policy presupposes better relations and more trust between the United States and the Soviet Union and steps to slow down the costly and dangerous arms race, and, finally, stop it.

Unfortunately, the present administration has done little since it entered the White House, nearly 2 years ago, to help along the easing of tensions. It has slowed down the process in many areas, in fact. I hold Washington responsible for the present state of affairs, because there's nothing in the Soviet Union's policy that can be construed as a retreat from the principles of past years. You may question this assertion.

Your news media accuse the Soviet Union of preparing for war, of practising expansionism in Africa, of passing unjust sentences on Soviet citizens. These are false accusations, their purpose is to whitewash those who are trying to spoil relations with the Soviet Union. I have answered each one of these accusations in earlier talks so I won't repeat myself. I only want to call your attention to the following: At the time when American leaders found it possible to start the shift from confrontation to detente, the Soviet Union was looking after its national security to the same extent that it is today. In fact, it was because the Soviet Union managed to achieve strategic equality with the United States that the Pentagon realized it was not going to be able to get the upper hand, as it had been trying to do ever since the Second World War ended.

You can be sure that without this strategic equality Washington would never have agreed to move from confrontation to detente. Once the Soviet Union achieved this equality it suggested to the United States that both sides stop the arms race. If the race continues it is not because the Soviet Union is trying to gain superiority over the United States but because the Pentagon still dreams of gaining superiority over the Soviet Union. As I have said, the Soviet Union was looking after its security several years ago to the same extent that it is today. Nothing has happened to justify the talk about a Soviet military threat. Yet what didn't bother Washington a few years ago, when it sought better relations with the Soviet Union, seems to be bothering it today.

The change for the better in Soviet-American relations came at a time when the United States was waging a war of aggression in Vietnam. The Soviet Union made no secret of its moral and material support for the Vietnamese. Today it makes no secret of its support for the peoples of Africa who are fighting neocolonialism. So in this respect, too, there has been no change in Soviet policy. The change has come about in Washington's appraisal of this policy. Apparently Washington would like it if the Soviet Union repudiated the cornerstones of its foreign policy. The talk about Soviet expansionism in Africa is intended to distract attention from the moves to protect United States oil, copper and other interests in Africa.

Several years ago Soviet courts punished lawbreakers just as they do today. And just as courts do in any civilized country--the United States included. But at the same time the administration in Washington understood it could not dictate to the Soviet Union how to run Soviet affairs and it was eager to cooperate with this country to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. That was the chief process of relaxing tension, as we all know: to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. Today American leaders pose as champions of human rights around the world though in America millions of people are deprived of the most important human right: the right to make a living. National minorities suffer from discrimination and women are not the equals of men before the law. And posing as such American leaders claim that different Soviet interpretation of human rights stands in the way of easing tensions.

Once again it is the United States that has taken the initiative in spoiling relations. The difficult situation today stems not from the changes in Soviet policy but from changes in Washington's attitude toward the easing of tension. That brings us to the question of why Washington has changed its attitude and is acting to push up tension instead of relaxing it. Is this a long range plan or not more than tactics connected with the coming elections in America? If it is tactics American leaders show a lack of vision in letting political considerations of the moment endanger long term considerations that are as vital for Americans as for Soviet people. If, on the other hand, this is long range planning, we can only ask such planners what alternative they see to the policy of easing world tensions. What can they offer the American people in place of this policy? What do they see when they look into the future with a cold war in full cry and the arms race getting more costly and dangerous all the time? It is always easier to break dishes than to mend them.

'Contradictory Statements'

LD121920Y Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 12, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter gave an interview to BUSINESS WEEK journal in which he touched upon a number of international problems. His statements in this area were dual and contradictory in character, which is lately becoming a tradition of the present Washington administration.

On the one hand, he stated that peace for the entire world and avoidance of a nuclear war are directly related to our friendship and compatibility with the Soviet Union in a cooperative and competitive fashion simultaneously. On the other, he announced that the United States will continue to increase the American military might to exercise pressure on other countries. Specific actions by the Washington authorities in this direction, as is known, are seriously poisoning the international situation, hindering the development of Soviet-American relations.

"I would envision," J. Carter said, "that the rest of my time in office will see a steady increase in defense spending". Moreover, the President stressed that he " does not see any prospect, even with a successful SALT agreement, of having a substantial reduction in military spending".

"We must maintain our defence capability", J. Carter stated. In his words, "it is necessary and good investment".

Such statements disagree with the negotiations currently underway in Vienna, Geneva and Helsinki to limit arms and cause doubts as to the sincerity of the U.S. intentions.

Neither are J. Carter's general words about cooperating with the Soviet Union confirmed by the practical actions of the White House in such an area as the trade and commercial relations between the two countries.

"My goal," the President said, "is to increase trade with the Soviet Union, based on mutual advantage and common respect, as well as on improving prospects for the realization of broad-based and reciprocal detente".

And what is the actual line of conduct followed by the Washington administration? Quite recently, the White House decided on imposition of new discriminatory restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union, and the American public had rightfully described these steps as a recurrence of the discredited "tough line" in Soviet-American relations.

The President was asked whether he anticipated he would make any further steps in this direction. "That remains to be seen", answered J. Carter. "I can't commit myself at this point about specific sales of highly technical materials to the Soviet Union. I will have to judge that on an individual case basis".

Carter was asked about the causes for the declining popularity of his administration and for the deterioriation of the U.S. economic and the monetary difficulties. He admitted that at present the economic situation is rather complex, the rate of inflation high and the dollar declining both in Europe and Japan. Many young Americans are still unemployed. Pockets of unemployment persist in the United States.

U.S. REMINDED IT CANNOT FORCE CHANGE IN SOVIET POLICY

LD130234Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Vitaliy Kobysh commentary]

[Text] The historian of the future will have reason to be puzzled when he analyzes the United States foreign policy of the late seventies. He will find it a mystery why top-ranking officials believed they could pressure the Soviet Union with repressive action of various kinds. Not so much why they tried to represent as innocent victims men who by the legal standards of any country, including the United States, committed serious crimes but why they thought it was possible to make the Soviet Union go back on its principles by threatening to cancel a visit of American scientists or by stopping the sale of a computer, or by interfering with the delivery of oil drilling equipment. All this will puzzle the historian of the future still more if he knows the history of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Government was the victim of outside pressure at its very birth. The pressure ranged from moral censure to armed intervention. Then the United States refused to recognize the Soviet Union for 15 years. That, too, was pressure. Year after year the Soviet people had to face up to threats and plots and armed actions from outside nations, but all the time they continued to build their new society, the society they believe to be the most humane. Knowing all this, the historian will certainly wonder why it was that in the late seventies, when the Soviet Union was a mighty power, senators in America felt they could (?blackmail) the Soviet people into changing their way of life. At the moment, Washington officials fail to see how absurd this all is. So eager are they to find some means of pressuring the Soviet Union that with never a second thought they break contacts and they violate agreements that carry the signature of the United States--for one, the Helsinki accords and for all this they find noble justification, of course.

Soviet people have plenty of reason to be critical of life in America. There are many things they find repulsive. What if the Soviet authorities were to announce they would sign to SALT agreement, they would exchange no delegations at scientific level and would have no business dealings with the United States unless all the jobless in America were given jobs, or unless the Wilmington ten were released from jail? What would the moralists in Washington say to that?

ADMINISTRATION PURSUES OWN AIMS IN MIDEAST PEACE TALKS.

LD112236Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, peace be with you. Most observers consider President Carter's idea to hold a tripartite meeting on the Middle East at his summer residence at Camp David to be Washington's big game, particularly in view of the fact that although President Carter will not be acting as a mediator during the meeting between the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister, he will be an active participant in the negotiations. Consequently, political observers believe that Washington has prepared very tangible aims and that it will try to make its Egyptian and Israeli partners understand them at the Camp David meeting.

What are these aims? The first direction of U.S. policy includes an endeavor to strengthen and expand U.S. imperialist positions in the Arab world and consequently strengthen and expand the position of Israel, the main, most active executor of U.S. neocolonialist policy in the Middle East. Washington has been trying--by all methods--to guarantee the flow of increasing quantities of Middle East oil for as long as possible and to see to it that this area remains a market for its highly priced industrial goods produced by its monopolies. The strategic interests of the U.S. military in the Middle East also play a role in all this, particularly since Washington has once again been following the road of the arms race.

The U.S. military plans are being increased with a very specific aim: to revive the dark era of the cold war when energetic attempts were made to raise alarm about the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Today, as Washington proceeds along this course again, it also tries to turn the Middle East into a military bridgehead which is extremely important. Its desired aims are, above all, to sow the seeds of discord and dispute, and create clashes in the Arab world, to make it easy to fish in troubled waters. For this reason in particular Washington is arming Israel and encouraging Israel to continue the occupation of Arab territory and to constantly provoke military skirmishes against the Arabs, particularly in Lebanon.

As for the second direction of U.S. Middle East policy, it is this: to prevent the realization of the unity of Arab ranks and to subjugate the greatest possible number of Arab states to its influence and control--as was the case with Egypt. A number of Western press observers wonder about the planned tripartite meeting at Camp David and say: On whom will Washington apply pressure? Will it be on As-Sadat or Begin? As for the Israeli prime minister, he says that he will reject any U.S. proposal which does not coincide with Israel's interests. These interests are expansionism and continuous aggression against Arab countries which do not accept submission. Begin is fully confident that President Carter has no intention of coming forward at Camp David with proposals that do not favor the Israeli extremists and indeed, such intentions are not included in Washington's schemes. Neither Tel Aviv nor Washington has any intention of directing matters so that a comprehensive settlement can be reached, because such a settlement is impossible. Therefore, President Carter should--as the Washington POST advised him--try to attain the only aim that is possible in the near future: to conclude a separate peace between Israel and Egypt. It is natural that by this the Washington POST means that this peace should be based on U.S. and Israeli terms.

The idea is to tie Egypt as much as possible to the bandwagon of U.S. Middle East policy and turn Cairo into an obedient executor of its policy. Furthermore, Ruth Lubitch, a member of the Political Bureau of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee, believes that Washington is considering the idea of establishing a military-political alliance that includes Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and possibly Iran.

Washington wants this alliance to direct its spearhead at the Arab and African national liberation movements which are hostile to imperialism and Zionism. Washington and Tel Aviv are very interested in another task for the alliance: to make the alliance an active force in driving a wedge in the friendly relations and the equal cooperation which exist between the African and Arab countries and the Soviet Union.

I believe, dear listeners, that everything I have talked about here today will be discussed at Camp David. Thank you, and peace be with you.

U.S. Troops Offered

LD111858Y Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 11, TASS--According to reports reaching from Washington, Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential assistant on national security affairs, told correspondents that the U.S. administration is preparing what he termed as "constructive proposals," that will be tabled at the meeting of Egyptian President as-Sadat, Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin and President J. Carter scheduled to be held in Camp David early in September. Informed circles in the United States claim that among these so-called "constructive initiatives" is the proposal on the stationing in the Middle East of U.S. troops as a "guarantee" for a planned separate deal between Egypt and Israel.

This is what the so-called "partnership" of the United States at the Egyptian-Israeli talks, which is so much spoken about in America now, turns out to be. Meanwhile, it must be clear that the proposed stationing of U.S. troops would bring a new element into the Middle East situation, that will be fraught with far-reaching consequences. As life has shown, actions of this kind involve a sharp deterioration of the situation. This is undoubtedly well known in Washington. One cannot help asking in this connection, whether it is taken into consideration by those, who admit the possibility of sending U.S. armed forces to the Middle East.

Unilateral discussion of such plans is another proof of the fact that the U.S.A., renouncing principles of a comprehensive political settlement, strives to substitute it with the introduction of U.S. military presence in the Middle East. But it is far from being all the same, both to the Arab countries and the socialist states, what situation emerges in direct proximity to their borders.

It is selfunderstood that if these interventionist plans are intended for translating into life, as is seen from U.S. press reports, they will meet with a most resolute rebuff from the independent Arab states, from all those, who come out for a comprehensive political settlement in the Middle East, including the Soviet Union.

Arms Sales to Israel

LD120222Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Pentagon has announced sales of military equipment to Israel to improve television guidance of aerial bombs. Israel is said to already have received 100 such kits. Now it will receive another 100. Our observer, Igor Dimitriyev, has this comment.

The electronic equipment to be sold to Israel is worth $20 million. Its total value being relatively small, the equipment is nevertheless going to keep the Israeli Air Force in a superior combat state as compared to its Arab opponents. The types of military planes supplied by the United States to Israel and Egypt as the result of the so-called aircraft deal bears on this conclusion.

While Egypt is to be equipped with relatively slow-flying and generally outdated F-5 fighters, Tel Aviv will add the newest American jets to its arsenal. Moreover, the Kfir fighter produced by Israel with Western technology, is believed to be far better than what Egypt, if need be, can put in the sky.

As a matter of fact, the same can be said about Israel's armed forces in general. Tel Avid is set to receive $1 billion worth of American arms next year. Military aid to Israel amounts to almost one-third of Washington's foreign military assistance.

The Carter administration says it wants to bring peace to the Middle East and that implies a more balanced approach. Occasionally, the administration shows signs of displeasure when Israel turns down Cairo's pleas for the return of territory without even bothering to conceal its hostility and inflexibility. But does Washington really believe that the separate talks between Egypt and Israel have a future? It would be more logical for Washington, that claims to be an honest mediator in the talks to introduce a freeze on arms deliveries while the talks are under way. At least the Pentagon could wait for the Camp David summit on the 5th of September to begin and see what its outcome would be, before announcing its sales of electronic kits to the Israeli Air Force.

It appears that the invitation to President as-Sadat and Premier Begin to meet with President Carter at Camp David, delivered by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, is a desperate attempt to infuse new life in the separate talks facing collapse. On the selfish side, the summit means a boost to the Carter administration's flagging prestige at home and abroad, as some Western observers have noted. Realizing that peace is nowhere in sight, the administration has told newsmen not to pin high hopes on the summit.

The Carter administration must have doubts that acting alone it can resolve the Middle East problem. It prefers not to admit it openly. But by arming Israel, the administration makes it understood. If the talks fail, As-Sadat can be blamed for the failure and Israel will be preserved as an ally and a time-tested instrument of pressure on the Arabs, much as it has been used for decades of Middle East hostilities. By arming Israel, Washington plays a no-losing game, or so it thinks. The worst thing that may happen if the separate talks fail is that the situation will return to what it was, Israel against the Arab countries. And some politicians in Washington think that if that happens, they'll start exploring other ways of a peace settlement and will probably return to the idea of the Geneva conference. Tel Aviv is perfectly aware of this and is making the best out of America's policy by hardening its position.

The separate talks have produced no tangible results, with one exception, however. They have allowed Israel to attack Lebanon and open up a new front in the Middle East. The separate talks have antagonized the Arab world and have defused no tensions. It's not surprising that the Pentagon has announced sales of electronic equipment to Israel. For all the talk about peace, Israel means to improve TV guidance of its bombs.

CONGRESS ACCUSED OF ESCALATING ARMS RACE

LD111808Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved a military budget of $119.2 billion for 1979. Viktor Viktorov makes this comment:

The budget is said to be the mirror of state policy. The decision of the House of Representatives certainly reflects with the highest degree of precision Washington's call of escalating the arms race.

It should be recalled that a big role in Mr Carter's victory at the 1976 presidential elections was played by his promise to limit the appetite of the Pentagon. However, the situation is now quite the opposite because ever greater sums are being [word indistinct] into the insatiable machine of war. The decision of the House of Representatives means that spending on military preparations will be 10.8 percent greater than in the current fiscal year. The sum the congressmen voted for is astronomical. However, this is not all there is to it. There are other hidden military funds in Washington. With the help of financial manipulations the total ceiling of the Pentagon's expenditures is set by law at $128.5 billion, which is a record.

This confirms that getting the upper hand in American policy today are the interests of the military-industrial complex, which is seeking to torpedo relaxation of tension, to drag the world back to the times of the cold war and to relentless rivalry in the arms race.

The bellicose groupings in the United States, however, are not satisfied with the tremendous appropriations for the Pentagon. Nor do they limit themselves to the development of new weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb. Efforts are also being made to mobilize the West to accelerate military preparations, and this is borne out by the decision of the NATO Council session in Washington, where a long-term program for building up NATO's military potential was adopted under pressure from the United States. The taxpayers in the NATO countries will have to pay $80 billion additionally to implement this program. There are attempts to justify by some means or other the dangerous and ruinous arms race.

Senator Frank Church declared recently that Washington administration have got deeply involved in the game called the "Russians are coming." The decision of the House of Representatives certainly explains the reason for this [word indistinct]. The seasons of endorsement for military budgets in the West are always accompanied by campaigns about an alleged Soviet threat. This year's campaign, especially in the United States, has assumed unprecedented proportions, and it is clear why: The stakes have grown immeasurably. Never before has Washington (?thrown) such enormous sums into the (?furnace) of military preparations. So attempts are being made to shock the public psychologically by reviving the old myth about a Soviet menace, the absurdity of which has been shown long ago by the entire course of history, by the invariable policy of the Soviet Union aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear war, at curbing the arms race, at developing peaceful cooperation between states.

SENATOR SPARKMAN SAID TO FAVOR EARLY SALT AGREEMENT

LD132302Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1217 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Washington--J. Sparkman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has spoken in favor of a successful completion of the Soviet-American talks on limiting strategic offensive arms (SALT).

In an interview with a group of American radio correspondents, the Senator stated that the United States "should continue the talks aimed at achieving an acceptable agreement" on SALT, despite the differences which exist between the two sides on other issues which have no bearing on it. These talks, J. Sparkman pointed out, correspond to U.S. national security interests and help maintain a dialog with the Soviet Union--a dialog conducive to detente in relations between the two powers.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee stressed that the presence of serious contradictions between the United States and the Soviet Union not only should not stand in the way of arms limitation talks, but, on the contrary, makes them even more important.

J. Sparkman spoke against U.S. interference in the "purely internal affairs" of other states.

The appeal made by one of the most influential senators in the U.S. Congress to conclude a SALT agreement without procrastination reflects the growing alarm of Americans at increasingly frequent statements made in Washington by representatives of certain circles aimed at breaking off the talks. The latest public opinion poll, conducted jointly by ASSOCIATED PRESS and NBC convincingly testifies to the fact that the majority of Americans favor reaching a SALT agreement as soon as possible. According to the poll's data, 71 percent of Americans surveyed favored concluding a new U.S.-Soviet agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. This is 4 percent more than in a similar poll in June, stress the authors of the poll.

HUMAN RIGHTS 'TRAMPLED UNDERFOOT' IN UNITED STATES

LD1111538Y Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] New York, August 11, TASS--Correspondent Igor Makurin reports: The United States has neither moral nor the juridical right to assume the role of "the defender of human rights". This has been eloquently confirmed by Andrew Young, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, who, speaking at a New York dinner given by the American Bar Association, was forced to admit that the position taken by the United States in matters pertaining to joining the international covenants on human rights remains unsatisfactory. In this area, according to Andrew Young, the United States record is marked by a far from exemplary attitude to the covenants on human rights. The Congress refuses to ratify the key international agreements on human rights which have brought into being the international mechanisms for their implementation, said Andrew Young. This is especially disappointing on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the proclamation by the U.N. of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Andrew Young stressed that so far the United States have not ratified the convention on the prevention of the crime of genocide and the punishment thereof, adopted by the U.N. General Assembly 30 years ago and which has been adhered to by over 80 states. Neither has another convention, that on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, been implemented by the United States.

Representatives of the United States of America were absent in the conference hall where the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, which discussed the reports of various states on the implementation of the provisions of the international convenant on civil and political rights, has just ended its deliberations. And this, incidentally, is no surprise since the United States of America is still unwilling to adhere to the international convenant which stipulates, among others, safeguarding freedom of conscience, speech, press, assemblies, equality of men and women, prohibition of physical and moral torture and of arbitrary arrests.

At present, as is known, the number of signatories of the pact which entered into force in 1976, is over 40 states, including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. According to the International Operations Subcommittee of the House Committee on International Relations, out of 40 currently valid international agreements regulating the problems of human rights, the United States have ratified only 10. The fact is that despite the high-faluting pronouncements of the American statesmen about their country's commitment to the "protection" of human rights, these very rights are being brutally trampled underfoot in the United States.

Washington prefers to forget about the millions of unemployed, about the racial discrimination and about the 26 million Americans living below the official poverty line or about the well-known facts of a massive invasion of privacy by the American secret services. On the international arena, Washington is providing broad military and economic assistance to the most reactionary regimes guilty of brutal suppression of human rights in their countries.

PRC'S 'CAMPAIGN OF HOSTILITY' AGAINST SRV EXAMINED

LD111354Y Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 11, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

Conducting with rare stubbornness and impudence the premeditated campaign of hostility against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], Peking resorts to one provocation after another in a futile attempt to exert pressure on the heroic Vietnamese people, to make them depart from the principled socialist positions to suit the Maoists' great-power designs. The latest example of this was an attack on representatives of the Vietnamese administration in the area of the Vietnamese borderline check-point Bac Luan, Quang Ninh Province, that was provoked on August 8 by security forces agents infiltrated from the Chinese side. Some 20 Vietnamese were wounded in this piratic raid. The provocateurs took along with them about one thousand persons of the Chinese nationality who gathered at the check-point waiting for permission of the Chinese authorities to cross the border. It is clear that such actions have the purpose of creating disturbances at the Vietnamese-Chinese border and of complicating still more the settlement of questions related to persons of the Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam. It is not accidental that the dangerous actions of the Chinese authorities were staged at a time when talks at the level of deputy foreign ministers of the two countries concerning persons of the Chinese nationality started in Hanoi. It is also characteristic that in answer to the resolute protest of the Foreign Ministry of the SRV, the Chinese side denied cynically its involvement in the incident and even resorted to slanderous attacks on Vietnam.

So piratic methods which imperialists used over a long time for brazen interference in internal affairs of other states are evident now. In order to achieve their hegemonistic purposes, the Chinese leaders unleashed a psychological war against Vietnam. They resort to gross slander and falsifications, stage provocations, make threats.

The methods which Peking employs include attempts to undermine Vietnam's economic development, closure of Vietnamese general consulates in China, intrusion of Chinese warplanes into Vietnam's airspace and, finally, a series of actions aimed at heightening tensions at the Chinese-Vietnamese border. The incitement of Kampuchea toward invasion of Vietnam, with Kampuchea using Chinese weapons and services of Chinese advisers, is a glaring example of China's great-power policy. The treacherous stab in the back of Socialist Vietnam can hardly be assessed in any other way than as a disgraceful but quite logical manifestation of the hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leaders, the policy that is cynical to the limit. Their new provocations lead to the growing concern in Southeast Asia. It may be concluded that Peking now pursues the same aims in the region that imperialist aggressors tried to achieve in the past. The provocative actions against Vietnam cause indignation of the entire progressive public, of all honest people. The Soviet Union expressed many times to the fraternal Vietnamese people the resolute support of their efforts to build new society, to improve the living standards of the people, to protect inalienable sovereign rights and strengthen international positions of the SRV, a reliable bridgehead of socialism in Southeast Asia.

PRC LEADERSHIP STRUGGLE REFLECTED IN PLA PURGE

LD121244Y Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--TASS commentator Askold Biryukov writes:

The Army always was the object of contesting among the ruling echelon of Peking. The Chinese press reports now that the political purge of commanding cadres in the Army grows in scope in China's military districts. The purge is conducted under the pretext of the need of undoing "pernicious influence of the group of the four" and introducing "a greater order in the ranks of the Army". As is known, the purge was started in the People's Liberation Army of China immediately after the removal of the notorious "group of the four" headed by Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching. According to reports of news agencies, a number of commanders of districts, political commissars and other military leaders were removed during the purge. Differences, however, developed of late in the Peking leadership as to the scope and pace of the purge. This was manifested with particular clarity at a conference on political work in the People's Liberation Army of China that was held in May-June of this year. Highest leaders of Peking took part in the conference. While the Chairman of the CPC Central Committee, Chairman of the Military Council of the CPC Central Committee Hua Kuo-feng in his speech at the conference called for unity and cohesion in the leadership on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's "ideas", actually declared for limiting the purge during the campaign of the struggle against the "gang of the four", the deputy chairman of the CPC Central Committee and of the Military Council of the CPC Central Committee, Teng Hsiao-ping, insisted on the need of spreading the "purge" that is conducted in China and said that criticism of the "group of the four" cannot be conducted without criticising the "line of Lin Piao", former minister of defence and Mao Tse-tung's "successor".

The Peking press of late mentions the Kwangchou Military District as the example in conducting the purge in the Army. The first political commissar of the district is member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Chief of the Main Political Board of the People's Liberation Army of China Wei Kuo-ching. Foreign commentators point out that his views are similar to those of Teng Hsiao-ping. Chinese newspapers report that during the purge that is conducted in this military district since the end of last year, those who "muzzle" criticism, who "hamper the effort aimed at taking off the lid", in other words, those who are against the spread of the purge, were removed from leading posts. Newspapers write that adversaries of the purge got hold of leading posts through Lin Piao, who died seven years ago when, as it is asserted in Peking, he attempted to flee China. The Peking newspaper JEN MIN JIH PAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY], which expresses the official opinion, declares outright that without removing those who "muzzle" criticism among persons holding high posts or those who penetrated the bodies carrying out the purge, it is impossible to "take off the lid". As seen from the latest reports, for instance, in the Army newspaper CHIEH-FANG CHUN-PAO, those who wish to introduce "even greater order" in the Army come up against serious opposition. Persons who are displeased with the purge ask if it makes sense to rake up the past. They assert that the Lin Piao line is an "old account" and there is no need to rake it up for it would mean negating the "leading place of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao". So it is a "right cause" to "keep the lid on", that is, to contain the purge in some way or another, as supporters of Teng Hsiao-ping and his associates declare. In answer to this reasoning of those who "muzzle" criticism, the Army newspaper declares that there are different kinds of "old accounts". Some of them, specifically of personal nature, need not be settled, while others, of a political nature, remain topical to this day. The conclusion is drawn that "old accounts" must be squared and not left aside.

The differences among the Peking leaders with regard to the purge in the Army that came to the light and the very process of the purge show that the struggle for power continues among the leadership. This struggle, as facts show, develops at all levels.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV ARRIVES IN USSR FOR VACATION

LD111042Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived in the Soviet Union on 11 August for a short vacation at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

TASS REPORTS BULGARIAN CELEBRATION OF NAVY DAY

LD131245Y Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 13 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, August 13, TASS--The Bulgarian people and its armed forces are celebrating today for the 34th time the day of the navy. It was under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, that it has turned during the years of people's power into a powerful force capable of successfully defending and upholding the gains of the republic. The seamen of the navy have met their holiday with high achievements in combat and political training. They have perfectly mastered modern military equipment and skillfully use it in exercises. Soviet naval seamen give disinterested fraternal aid to their Bulgarian brothers-in-arms. Joint cruises, exchange of know-how and socialist emulation have become the standard of their everyday life.

RCP APPROVES CRIMEA MEETING BETWEEN BREZHNEV, CEAUSESCU

LD111650Y Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, August 11, TASS--The Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party CC approved and highly evaluated at its sitting today the results of the friendly meeting of General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, which was held on August 7 in the Crimea.

LCY TRAINING COMMUNISTS TO LEAD NATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

LD110959Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and V. Zhuravskiy: "Determined by the Congress"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade-Moscow--The socialist competition in honor of the 11th LCY Congress, which was launched at the beginning of the year on the initiative of the working class, is continuing to spread, embracing different sectors of the economy, science and culture. We visited several large plants and agroindustrial combines in Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia and met with workers, peasants and party and economic workers. Our interlocutors shared their views on the new things which the congress introduced into their everyday working life and on their specific plans, which have been drawn up on the basis of the congress decisions. They spoke with satisfaction of the LCY's strengthened ideological, political and organizational unity, which, according to them, is a great victory for the policy of strengthening the party's leading role in society--a policy approved by the 10th congress and continued by the 11th congress.

Our Yugoslav friends told us that they now attach great significance to the realization of tasks in developing socialist self-management and technical and social progress. As the congress pointed out, thanks to the rapid growth of production forces the distance separating Yugoslavia from the highly developed industrial countries has been reduced. Economic problems nonetheless remain crucial.

Questions of further broadening the material base of the new society, raising labor productivity, accelerating scientific and technical progress and enhancing the people's well-being are at the center of the LCY's attention. The most important problems are those of insuring constant growth in the number of jobs, strictly fulfilling the 5-year-plan targets and smoothing out the gap between the levels of development in the economically backward republics, particularly the autonomous province of Kosovo, and the country's average level of development.

The LCY congress demanded that every communist "be a model fighter of the revolution, inseparably linked with the masses in all respects." And this task is served by enhancing the role of the primary organizations, through which the LCY consolidates its ties with the working class and takes root in all the main cells of society. The 10th congress adopted a policy of creating a broad network of primary party organizations covering the whole country. In the 4 years since then their numbers have increased from 26,575 to 47,212. The problem of instructing leading cadres at the lower party level and of their ideological and political training has naturally arisen in connection with such rapid growth.

It was primarily to this topic that Ivan Cifric, member of the Zagreb LCY City Committee Presidium and professor of the university's philosophy faculty, devoted his conversation with us. He told us that living and working in the city are 70,000 communists united in 2,500 primary organizations on the territory of 13 communes--administrative units approximating to our rayons. Organizational restructuring in accordance with the new LCY rules is being completed.

"Our chief concern at the present stage," I. Cifric pointed out, "is to turn the primary party organizations into competent organisms. For this it is necessary to arm communists with knowledge and experience of work among the masses, to teach them to pursue the party line skillfully and consistently at work and at meetings of public organizations and labor collectives, and to be equal to the situation. Under present-day conditions special significance is attached to the effective operation of the commune committee as the immediate leading organ to which, under the new rules, the primary party organizations directly look. It is called upon to direct all the work of the communists on its own territory and to coordinate their actions."

Commune and city party committees devote great attention, I. Cifric pointed out, to the ideological training of communists. A permanent center of Marxist instruction is operating in Zagreb. The LCY's young reinforcements enhance their training in political schools, circles and seminars.

Since the congress the leaders of commune party committees and the city committee have been spending a large part of their work time among communists in industrial primary party organizations, familiarizing them in practice with effective forms and methods of party activity. The experience of the best primary party organizations is generalized so that others can take advantage of it.

Continuing to strengthen their leading role in society, Yugoslavia's communists are concentrating their efforts on resolving key problems of socialist building.

TASS CITES RUDE PRAVO ON SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' UNITY

LD101910Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, August 10, TASS--Support, defence and consolidation of the socialist gains, achieved by heroic efforts, devoted labour of the peoples of each socialist country are the common internationlist duty of all socialist countries, said RUDE PRAVO in a leading article headlined "For Unity, For Socialism".

The internationlist aid, rendered by the socialist countries to the Czechoslovak people in August 1968 at a time, when they needed it most of all, the article says, halted the further counterrevolutionary offensive in our country, precluded its bloody phase and created favourable conditions for the unity and activisation of the Marxist-Leninist forces, for purging the party from opportunists. Our Communist Party and socialist society mustered enough strength to overcome the consequences of the crisis by April 1969 in a spirit of allegiance to Marxism-Leninism, and to further develop the successful building of socialism.

International reaction, the newspaper continues, realised once again at the instance of Czechoslovakia, that the socialist countries will never allow anyone to drive a wedge between them, that they will never allow counterrevolutionary forces to undermine the foundations of socialism, that imperialism will not succeed in its constant attacks, which often become very dangerous, to violate the positions of real socialism neither through force nor through perfidy, that imperialism will never succeed in wreaking a socialist country from the family of the socialist community.

The socialist countries are proud of having rendered coordinated assistance to their Vietnamese brothers and helped the glorious Vietnamese people, who made tremendous sacrifices to repell the counterrevolutionary attempts of imperialism and to maintain the socialist gains in that part of the world. And today, when Socialist Vietnam has been compelled to repulse China's provocative actions, the socialist countries once again express their solidarity with it.

RUDE PRAVO emphasizes that the imperialist-Maosit bloc is a serious threat to the cause of peace. The policy of the present leaders of China sharply runs counter to the principles on the basis of which the Chinese People's Republic was born, runs counter to the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves. Peking's present positions directly coincide with the positions of most extreme reaction, beginning with the foes of detente in NATO staffs down to the racists in the south of Africa and the fascist regime in Chile.

The policy of the Maoists is not only alien to the interests of the world revolutionary movement, as conclusively shown by their provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, but also essentially is a reserve of imperialism in its efforts to check and strangle world social progress. That is why the principles set forth in the Bratislava statement ten years ago--to agree and coordinate the activity of the socialist countries in the international arena--are acquiring ever bigger weight.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING POLISH CONSUL--On 8 August Comrade Lyashko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman, received Leon Tomaszewski, Polish consul general in Kiev, in connection with the latter's departure for home. A warm and friendly conversation was held. Leon Tomaszewski was also received by Comrade Sokolov, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, and by Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman. The outgoing consul general was presented with a honorary certificate of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium awarded for his services in strengthening friendship and cooperation between Poland and the USSR. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 9 Aug 78 AU]

CEMA, EEC TIES WOULD FILL CSCE 'SECOND BASKET' WITH FRUITS

LD110907Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TASS-attributed article by Vl. Kuznetsov: "CEMA, the Common Market and the 'Second Basket'"]

[Text] The question of establishing business relations between CEMA--the socialist countries' organization--and the EEC (the Common Market), which comprises nine capitalist countries, has been on the agenda of European political and economic life for several years. These international economic organizations account for a total of more than one-half of world industrial production and world exports. This fact is a sufficiently striking indication of the importance of establishing cooperation between CEMA and the EEC.

In February 1976 CEMA representatives handed over to EEC representatives in Luxembourg a draft agreement on the bases of mutual relations. The ice which for a long time had shackled ties between CEMA and the EEC had begun to break. The two sides switched from sounding each other out and from episodic working contacts to a quest for the establishment of direct and, possibly, treaty relations.

The two types of regional integration are as fundamentally different as capitalism and socialism. CEMA employs plan methods of integration, the EEC uses market methods. There are practically no discriminatory barriers separating CEMA from other countries. The Common Market is separated from them by a customs barrier. The CEMA countries organize their mutual economic ties and relations with other states on the basis of a state monopoly and state plan. The EEC uses--both inside and outside the community--a different setup which affects in one way or another, and sometimes encroaches on, the interests of other countries, particularly small ones.

However, despite their "tissue incompatibility" the two organizations have fairly broad scope for cooperation. Their overall potential can be utilized in such spheres as environmental conservation, elaboration of problems of standardization and statistics, and economic forecasts in the sphere of production and consumption. The draft agreement on the bases of mutual relations submitted to the Common Market also envisages regular meetings between representatives of the two organizations, exchange of information on the main directions of their activity, joint study and elaboration of various problems and the holding of conferences, seminars and symposiums. It would also be a good idea to set up a joint working organ representing these economic organizations.

The important thing is that CEMA and the EEC could do a great deal to deepen cooperation at the all-European level and to materialize detente. The task is to place the tremendous potential of CEMA and the EEC at the service of the interests of general peace and the security and well-being of all European peoples. The prospects of peace and security on the European Continent depend to a considerable degree on the solution of this task. This task springs directly from the accords of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, whose third anniversary the international public is currently celebrating.

West European political and business circles capable of thinking in detente terms are aware of the need for and importance of the establishment of sound contacts between CEMA and the EEC. "A treaty basis must eventually be created for trade relations between the EEC and CEMA," an article published by the press service of the ruling Social and Democratic Party of Germany pointed out.

You would think that the two-and-a-half years that have elapsed since CEMA submitted the draft agreement on the bases of mutual relations would be time enough for an agreement to be reached. The sides have been in contact throughout this period. The last contact was talks in Moscow. They took place 29-30 May between the CEMA Secretariat leadership and an EEC delegation headed by W. Haferkamp, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities, who is responsible for the "Nine's" foreign policy activity. There was a useful exchange of opinions between the sides, which will be continued. Back in Brussels, W. Haferkamp said that the Moscow talks marked the start of an irreversible process of normalization of relations between the two international economic organizations.

However, at the moment this process is developing at a rate which can scarcely be called satisfactory. Even many economic commentators in West Europe are noting the "snail's pace" and delays which are characteristic of the Common Market's Brussels headquarters in this regard.

Perhaps the EEC is unhappy about the development of trade and business contacts with the CEMA countries? Let us look at the EUROPOLITIQUE BULLETIN which is published in the Belgian capital. Apparently, trade between the EEC and CEMA rose from 12.2 billion "European Units of Account" (one Unit of Account equals $1.27) in 1973 to 21 billion in 1976. In 1976 CEMA accounted for 8.9 percent of EEC exports. The BULLETIN notes the stable rate of the development of trade between members of the two economic groupings. Of course, EUROPOLITIQUE did not neglect to mention a fact of great importance to the Common Market: Raw materials and energy resources constitute more than 50 percent of EEC imports from CEMA countries.

Another organ, the information bulletin of the European Communities Commission, EUROFORUM, notes that during the current economic crisis the Common Market's trade with the socialist countries has been a "stabilizing factor for the EEC."

So the EEC headquarters scarcely has any reason for being unhappy about the development of business contacts with the socialist world. They are following an upward course and they still have everything to look forward to, so to speak. But to this end they must be placed on a firm footing.

However the EUROPOLITIQUE BULLETIN admits that, whereas CEMA envisages concluding a very broad agreement with the EEC, Brussels is still engaged in "determining the type of cooperation" and wants to reduce it to a minimum by excluding such fundamental questions as the improvement of trade terms between the countries participating in the two organizations, namely application of most-favored-nation status, development of reciprocal trade relations on a nondiscriminatory basis and adoption of measures to prevent domestic markets from being harmed.

This position is incomprehensible, especially in light of the fact that in the spring the EEC leaders signed a trade agreement with the PRC granting Peking most-favored-nation status and the trade concessions which are enjoyed by the other Common Market partners. It can only be assumed that the mores of the cold war days survive in the EEC and that some people there are still trying to use trade and business cooperation for unseemly political purposes. There is clear evidence of the influence of those transatlantic circles to whom the progress of detente and the arrangement of broad and mutually advantageous cooperation on the European Continent is to be avoided. These circles obviously do not want their main competitors--the EEC countries--to enjoy the benefits of stable cooperation with states where economic crises are unknown.

It goes without saying that progress in relations between CEMA and the EEC will result in progress for detente only if these relations are organized on a fully equitable basis, if the obstacles to trade between the European socialist and capitalist countries are removed and if all forms of discrimination, embargo and protectionism are banished. Life itself and the interests of detente in Europe demand the establishment of fully fledged relations between CEMA and the EEC. This will create a good basis for organizing a broad international division of labor under European conditions, for creating a rational system of intersectional specialization based on economy of manpower and materials and for genuinely large-scale multilateral cooperation in keeping with the demands of the scientific and technical revolution. CEMA and the EEC are capable of filling the "second basket" of the all-European conference (business cooperation) with juicy fruits.

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF FRG-SOVIET TREATY CELEBRATED

'Cornerstone of Detente'

LD112300Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The Moscow treaty which was signed in 1970 laid the foundation for the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany and for the strengthening of European security. On the day of its signing the Soviet side expressed the hope that practical steps for developing relations between the USSR and the FRG in various spheres would not be long in coming. Today, 8 years later when the treaty has undergone the test of time, one can confidently conclude that the optimistic hopes have been justified.

The treaty has become a major event of international magnitude. It laid one of the cornerstones of the edifice of detente and it gave a push to the positive development which had long been awaited. It was followed by a number of other agreements, including multilateral ones. As for the relations between the USSR and the FRG, they have assumed a qualitatively new character. Cooperation has become the norm and a definite trust in each other's word and in the signatures under joint documents has taken shape.

Trust is a factor of paramount significance. During his recent visit to the FRG, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said that the stickiest swamp is the swamp of prejudices, and the most difficult barrier is the barrier of mistrust. The fact that in their relations the Soviet Union and the FRG have managed to achieve a certain trust confirms that the Moscow treaty has given the two countries and all the peoples of Europe a richer faith in the preservation of a peaceful present and in the attainment of a peaceful future.

Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May this year provided a fresh impulse to the development of bilateral relations. For instance, according to official data published in Bonn in the first 6 months of this year imports into the FRG from our country increased by 24.1 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year, while exports to the Soviet Union increased by 14.2 percent.

At the same time, the visit served the development of detente on the Continent of Europe. Soon after the visit Leonid Ilich Brezhnev described the relations between the two countries as one of the important developments for European stability and detente on the Continent of Europe. And in this an important role is played by the Moscow treaty and the constant implementation of all its provisions.

Trade Developing Positively

DW110957Y Moscow in German to Germany 1615 GMT 10 Aug 78 DW

[Valentine Zakharov commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, statistics released by the Economics Ministry in Bonn illustrate that trade by the FRG with socialist states in the first six months shows a higher growth rate than trade by the FRG on the whole. In this period exports of the Federal Republic to the socialist countries increased by 10.2 percent, while imports from these countries rose by 11.7 percent.

A specially strong increase was registered in the goods exchanged between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. Here FRG exports grew by 14.2 percent, with FRG imports from the Soviet Union rising by 24.1 percent. In this context the Bonn GENERAL ANZEIGER published an article titled "Useful Trade with the East" stressing among other things: During the official visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG three months ago, the great possibilities in developing trade between both countries were widely discussed. Now the Economics Ministry has stated that our country's trade with the East and in particular with the Soviet Union has taken a satisfactory development.

Crucial for this development was and is the determination of both countries to improve and expand bilateral cooperation, including the economic relations and scientific-technological and cultural relations in the interest of both states, as has been expressed in the Moscow treaty. The period of eight years following the signing of this treaty has also been a period of fruitful cooperation, characterized by persistence and consistency in the economic-policy field.

Trade between both countries has risen substantially. Industrial cooperation has developed positively. All this has proved useful for insuring stability and economic growth in the interest of both countries. The practical experience gathered then was expressed in the agreement on the development and deepening of longterm economic and industrial cooperation, which was signed in May this year during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and extends beyond the year 2000. The agreement reveals that economic cooperation between both countries is not being considered a season's fashion apt to disappear. This longterm agreement is based on both states' desire to guide their economic relations into a promising future. True, this raises a number of problems, but this is a cooperation with various new and great possibilities.

FRG REVANCHIST SOCIETIES SEEK SUPPORT OF PRC LEADERS

LD122024Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 12 August--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Urban reports:

The West German revanchists, who have been increasingly active in adopting Washington's hypocritical propaganda slogan on "human rights," are now seeking the support of the Peking leaders. This is clearly shown by recent rallies in the FRG of "unions" and "compatriots' societies" uniting "Pomeranians," "Danzig Germans","Sudeten Germans" and so forth and also by public statements made by the heads of revanchist organizations.

In a recent speech in Dortmund Ph. Von Bismarck, leader of the "Compatriots' Society of Pomeranian Germans" and Bundestag deputy, praised Washington's "human rights" campaign. He stressed that now the revanchists are able to work for their aims "in companionship with America." R. Dirneker, an "adviser" to the CDU/CSU faction for foreign policy questions, militated for the same thing in a speech at a meeting in Mainz.

One of the leaders of the "League of Expelled Germans," W. Becher, a Bundestag deputy from the CSU, has called for Peking to support the demands of the West German revanchists and assume a "dominant role" here.

The NEUE KOMMENTARE press bulletin stresses: "This means that militant anticommunists, fascists old and new, are speculating on the PRC Government supporting even more firmly than before revanchist aspirations aimed at eliminating the results of World War II."

Protesting against the activity of revanchists and their FRG protectors, the country's democratic public points out that this activity is damaging to the policy of the relaxation of tension, peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF ASIAN TOUR HAS ECONOMIC MOTIVE

LD111422Y Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, August 11, TASS--Today, the FRG Minister of Economics Otto Lambsdorff began his tour of a number of South-East Asian countries during which he is to visit India, Singapore, Indonesia, and Japan. According to an official announcement, the objective of the tour is to "strengthen the FRG's and the Common Market's ties with these countries."

However, as is pointed out by the observers, the tour which will take more than three weeks, is pursuing above all the objective of obtaining for the West-German economy the most lucrative positions to penetrate the markets of these countries ousting the industrial concerns and firms of other capitalist states, the U.S. in the first place.

UK TRADE SECRETARY'S PEKING VISIT PUSHES ARMS TRADE

LD112258Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

["Bowing and Scraping by a British Minister"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--Leonid Ponomarev, TASS commentator, writes:

UK Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell, who is on a visit to Peking heading a large delegation of British industrialists, handed over a copy of a letter from the British Queen Elizabeth I written in 1596 to Wan Li, the Chinese emperor, requesting permission for two British tradesmen to conduct commercial activities in China. By this the British secretary for trade wanted to emphasize the long standing "tradition" of British-Chinese trade links. This tradition has been very one sided, since Britain has always played the part of a most ruthless exploiter of China. However, we are not talking here of this. Today hardly anyone would object to developing trade between two countries, even if it is 382 years late. However, this development does not start with usual goods but, first and foremost, with the purchases and sales of arms.

The Peking leaders have embarked on a course leading to an arms race, stepping up of international tension, reckoning on a clash between the United States and its allies, including Britain, and the Soviet Union. Peking's foreign policy is completely permeated with the ideas of hegemonism, militarism, enmity not only for the socialist community countries but also for all forces of peace and progress.

London knows this very well; nonetheless, a wide range of arms, military technology and equipment is readily being offered to Peking. As the London FINANCIAL TIMES writes, plans presently exist to turn China, by the end of the century, into a modern industrial state with modern armed forces. Britain is anxious to take a most active part in this. According to the paper, presently under debate is the possibility of China purchasing the Harrier fighter-bomber jets. Aside from this, the Chinese would like to acquire anti-tank weapons, antiaircraft missiles, military transport vehicles, high-speed launches and others.

It is no secret that Chinese delegations which go abroad carry long lists of military wares which are of prime interest to them. The Western European alliance is already debating the possibility of military cooperation with Peking and the military specialists are attempting to make China into a kind of NATO [counterweight] in Southeast Asia.

Peking's foreign policy is aimed at changing the existing balance of forces both in Europe and in the whole world; naturally not in order to make concessions to the Western countries.

UK 'DEMOCRATS' SHOULD VIEW ULSTER BEFORE ATTACKING USSR

LD111936Y Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

["Physician--Heal Thyself..."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 11, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

A series of articles published in the British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES is headlined Ulster 1968-1978: A Decade of Despair. Its a very precise heading as, really the situation has been changing in Ulster only in one direction from bad to worse over the decade that has passed since the outbreak of the crisis in Northern Ireland. The British ruling circles have kept a 15 thousand strong army in Ulster since 1969, which is, as a matter of fact the only support for the military-police regime in Northern Ireland and a manifestation of the striving to keep hold of this last British "white colony" by any means, including crude force. Lawlessness, violence and arbitrary rule are the dominant features of the situation in the long-suffering Ulster, where a third of the population is deprived of basic human rights and the struggle for civil rights is most crudely suppressed.

Today when numerous reports appear in the press, including the British press, testifying to the crying lawlessness and arbitrary rule perpetrated in Ulster for many years, particularly manifest is the pharisaical nature of the British circles, which are stubbornly trying, although in vain, to pose for "fighters of independence," "advocates of democracy," and "human rights zealots." And the point is by no means only the hypocritical statements by the London politicians about their readiness to give the population of Ulster political rights, statements which are refuted by the practical actions of London itself, which is trying by hook or by crook to impose a settlement of the problem of Northern Ireland that would suit London's interests. It is an open secret that London has been recently one of the Western centers, where the mixed by vociferous chorus of "human rights zealots" is particularly noisy.

It is precisely from London, including from its official sources (one may recall in this connection the recent statements by some high-ranking British statesmen), that one can ever more often hear calls for direct interference in the internal affairs of other states under the pretext of touching "concern" for the implementation of the Helinski accords.

Some irresponsible London scribblers have gone so far as to advocate the disruption of all ties with the Soviet Union, including in the field of sport, believing that thus they will inflict "terrible damage" to our country. All this is frankly speaking as absurd as picturing, for example, the punitive authorities of Ulster as peace-makers.

It is noteworthy that certain London quarters have been recently trying to bring discredit upon the USSR and the other socialist countries and have started particularly often using inventions about some "interference" of the socialist countries in the affairs of other states. The slanderers from the banks of the Thames find this fantastic "interference" in all sorts of places. Once the Fleet Street press is starting an outcry about the "pressure," which the USSR allegedly brings to bear on Afghanistan. Once the OBSERVER begins disseminating the provocative report about the so-called "presence of Cuban troops" in Uganda, which has been rightly assessed in Havana as a totally groundless fabrication. Once they start spreading inventions about a "mythical Soviet military base" in the Seychelles, which was described by the president of the Republic of the Seychelles as utterly absurd. It is common knowledge that lies are short-lived. But the London scribblers are not at all embarrassed by the fact. Hardly one false invention bursts like a soap bubble, as they begin inventing another and an even more shameless lie. All these fabrications are probably viewed in the British capital as part of the propaganda campaign designed to blacken socialism.

It is quite obvious that all of this sordid activity, which is in conflict with the very spirit of detente, has nothing to do either with the Helsinki decisions or with concern for human rights. The London "champions of democracy" would be a well advised to see what is going on under their very nose, which they so much like to poke in the affairs of other states. Suffice it to look at Ulster, where crying injustice, arbitrary rule, discrimination and trampling of human rights has been made official policy. And while the London "democrats" are so short-sighted that they fail to see this, they should look at what is going on in London, where neo-fascist organizations are thriving, thousands upon thousands of people are shadowed and spied on by the British special services, and racial discrimination, victimization of the coloured population has assumed such a scale and forms that the British press itself is forced to write about them with alarm almost daily.

"Physician--heal thyself" says an old Latin saying. And it is in place to remind about it those London quarters, which while perpetrating arbitrary rule in Ulster, are at the same time trying to picture themselves as "advocates of democracy and human rights."

SPANISH NATO MEMBERSHIP; POLITICAL TRANSITIONS DISCUSSED

LD1407457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Article by special correspondents A. Bovin and L. Kamynin: "After Long Years of Isolation"]

[Excerpt] Madrid, Moscow--In July 1977 Spain made a request to be admitted to membership in the EEC. None of our interlocutors, whatever part of the political spectrum he or she belonged to, disputed this decision.

At the same time, both politicians and economists can clearly see the unusual difficulties which lie on this road. The most important of these difficulties is that the Spanish economy, which for a long time developed in the hothouse conditions of Francoist protectionism, is patently not adapted to the chill drafts of competition which are typical of the EEC. True, optimists assert that these drafts will temper the Spanish economy and that competition will prove to be a good goad for spurring on scientific and technical progress and for stimulating long-term structural transformations in the national economy.

Another difficulty is what attitude the more developed countries, especially the major exporters of agricultural produce will take to the admission of Spain to the EEC. At the beginning of the summer, Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, Spanish minister of energy and industry, declared in Paris that Spain "will infuse a spirit of youth and dynamism into a somewhat ageing Europe." However, there is every reason for supposing that "ageing Europe" is thinking differently.

Come what may, the Spain's entry into the Common Market, if and when it does take place, even if it does solve certain problems of the Spanish economy, will at the same time confront it with new and even more difficult problems.

The discussion over Spain's joining NATO is of a different, more vexed and more acute nature. There is no unanimity over this: The Popular Alliance [AP] and the Union of the Democratic Center [UCD] are in favor of it while the socialists and communists are against it. The supporters of the "Atlanticization" of Spain advance the following arguments: Joining NATO will make it possible for Spain to participate in drawing up global policy, will give access to important political and strategic information, will strengthn national defense, will help to solve the problem of Gibraltar and will strengthen Spain's position in the Canary Islands. The opponents of the Atlantic policy allude to the fact that Spain's joining NATO will intensify the division of Europe into blocs and will thereby work against the relaxation of tension. They say that NATO membership will limit Spain's independence and that the deployment of NATO armed forces on its territory will automatically transform the country into a target for nuclear strikes.

The discussion, taking place against the backdrop of overt pressure from the NATO powers, is continuing. The newspaper EL PAIS recently published an open letter to U.S. Senator Byrd from Spanish Senator Jose Luis Sampedro. "The dogged persistence," wrote Luis Sampedro, with which attempts are being made to draw Spain into NATO, "is more than adequate for there to be suspicions that our joining NATO (especially as a 'full and equal member'--that is, with all the attendent obligations) is more advantageous for the United States and its allies than for Spain." Many Spaniards share this opinion.

The government does not want a split in parliament or in the country and it will obviously wait for a favorable moment to settle the NATO problem. However, regardless of the choice of such a moment, it should, in our view, be emphasized that Spain's joining this aggressive military-political grouping, while yielding no real benefits, could merely complicate its relations with Eastern Europe and with the nonalined states and intensify tension in the Mediterranean region.

We Soviet journalists were particularly interested in the condition and prospects of Soviet-Spanish relations. We broached this topic in our conversations with virtually all our interlocutors, and they all spoke of the fact that the present level of Soviet-Spanish relations is merely a beginning and that it is necessary to go forward, to broaden political contacts and to develop mutually advantageous economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation in the interests of both peoples.

At the moment, only the first steps are being taken in all these directions. If, for example, we are thinking about trade, then according to the COMMERCIAL BULLETIN of the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, Spain's exports to the Soviet Union in 1977 amounted to 7,760,400,000 pesetas, which is 10.1 percent more than in 1976, and imports stood at 9,231,900,000 pesetas (somewhat less compated with the previous year). These are extremely modest figures.

"It is necessary to make up lost ground," we were told by Carlos Bustelo, deputy minister of commerce and tourism, "and to broaden trade and cooperation. There is every opportunity for this, primarily--if we have in mind--major projects--in shipbuilding, chemicals and metallurgy. Of course, not everything here will come easily or in a hurry. And both we and you ought to study each other in greater depth. In this connection great significance is being attached in Madrid to the Spanish industrial exhibition which will open in Moscow in the fall. Work with a new partner also requires a partial reorganization of foreign economic relations. This is not all that simple. Nor should the difference between the private and state sectors of the economy be forgotten. However, experience has shown that there are no insoluble problems here, given the desire to solve them."

We were repeatedly told this or something similar. All the same, we could not get rid of the impression that something is applying the brakes and that something is preventing the utilization of all the opportunities for the development of relations between our countries. Our hunch was confirmed by A. Guerra, a member of the leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], who observed that the right is seeking to "retard" Soviet-Spanish relations.

Incidentally, certain of the mass media are assuming an extremely improper role in attempts to hamper the development of Soviet-Spanish relations. From the pages of certain newspapers and magazines the Spanish reader is periodically deluged with anti-Soviet absurdities like the expression "Look before your leap" [khot stoy, khot paday]. Thus, in one of the issues of the Madrid newspaper INFORMACIONES, a commentary appeared in which the intensification of the wave of terrorism in the Basque country was attributed to the "guiding actions"... of Moscow.

Well, you cannot expect anything else from the right. And those are not the only fairy-tales they concoct. But what do the people who by no means consider themselves right-wingers and who determine policy think?

This, it emerges, is what they think. In "usually well-informed circles" the following was explained to us. Spain is a Western country. First and foremost it must settle its "Western" problems (the Common Market, NATO and so forth) and become in fact a full and equal member of the "Western community." And only then, taking this as a base, will Spain begin organizing its affairs with the East and, in particular, with the Soviet Union.

That is the logic. Remembering that the choice of a political course is a sovereign matter for the Spanish Government, we did not start an argument. We did not say that one-sidedness narrows political horizons, substantially reduces freedom of choice and distorts the vision of the world. We merely observed, referring to elementary experience, that it is more comforable to walk on two legs than on one....

In conclusion, a few words about the immediate political calendar. In late summer or early fall, the discussion of the draft constitution will be completed in the Cortes. After that there will be a national referendum whose participants are to express their attitude to the constitution.

Then there will be municipal and, it is expected, early parliamentary elections. Here it is no longer the concord but the struggle for power between the two main parties--the UCD and the PSOE--that comes to the fore.

These elections, regardless of who wins, can be considered the end of the transitional period. Spain will proceed further along the path of bourgeois-democratic development with the whole set of contradictions, social collisions and antagonisms that are inherent in it. A regrouping of political forces is beginning, at the center of which will be other problems.

But however the destiny of the new Spain may take shape, it is impossible not to pay due tribute to those people, parties and their leaders who, under the very grave conditions of a change of political epochs, have managed to place the country's real national interests above everything else. It is possible to take different approaches to any particular intentions, decisions and actions, but it is impossible not to acknowledge, when assessing the situation as a whole, that the Spaniards have managed in a short time to cancel out the burdensome legacy of the past and to scale new heights. And that is the main point.

TASS REPORTS ON PCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD120904Y Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Lisbon, August 12, TASS--The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party ended here. It analysed the political situation that formed as a result of the fall of the government of the Socialist Party and the Social-Democratic Centre and assessed the prospects of formation of a new cabinet.

The plenary meeting confirmed the "critical attitude of the Portuguese Communist Party to the prime minister appointed by the president of the republic" and stressed simultaneously that "the final stand of the Communist Party will depend on the government's composition and programme." The plenary meeting declared in favour of a policy suiting the interests of the working people, the task of upholding the democratic regime and national independence. The Portuguese Communist Party emphasized against the need of greater closeness and mutual understanding, cooperation and joint actions of all anti-fascists, patriots and democrats, particularly communists and socialists. "A democratic alternative is possible, and it will prevail sooner or later," says the resolution of the plenary meeting of Portuguese Communist Party's Central Committee.

SOVIET, FINNISH JUSTICE MINISTERS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD111728Y Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, August 11, TASS--A Soviet-Finnish agreement on legal aid in civil, family and criminal cases was signed here today.

The two countries have concluded in the post-war period over 90 treaties, agreements and protocols resting on the solid foundation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between them. The new agreement, which for the first time extends to legal matters in relations between states with different social systems, offers a concrete example of the implementation of the provisions recorded in the third section of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Justice of the USSR Vladimir Terebilov and Minister of Justice of Finland Paavo Nikula.

KEKKONEN, KOSYGIN EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON CANAL ANNIVERSARY

LD120916Y Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and President of Finland Urho Kekkonen exchanged congratulatory messages in connection with the tenth anniversary of the operation of the Saimaa Canal.

The messages express confidence that goodneighbourly friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland, of which the Saimaa Canal is one of the links, will continue successfully developing and strengthening on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

SOVIET-FINNISH SISTER CITIES MEETING HELD IN KIEV

Brezhnev Message to Meeting

LD111035Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Text] To the participants in the fifth meeting of representatives of sister cites in the Soviet Union and Finland.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium I cordially welcome the representatives of Soviet and Finnish cities who have met in Kiev for their traditional fifth meeting.

I have already had occasion to note the great importance of the links between sister cities which contribute to the development of relations of friendship and mutual understanding between states and peoples. Cooperation between cities and their populations in various spheres of social, public and cultural life strengthens as a result of these links.

Your forum is being held in the year of the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, between the Soviet Union and Finland. It can be said with satisfaction that the Soviet and Finnish sister cities have made and are making a useful contribution to the implementation by our countries' peoples of this treaty--a most important historical document which has been the basis of the achievement of a high level of neighborly relations and mutually advantageous and equal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland.

Allow me to wish you success in your meeting's work, to wish the inhabitants of the cities happiness and prosperity and to express the confidence that the friendly relations between our countries' cities, just like the sister cities movement as a whole, will continue to serve the noble cause of peace, detente, cooperation and the security of the peoples.
[signed] L. Brezhnev 10 August

Meeting Ends, Communique Issued

LD121632Y Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

["For a Further Strengthening of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kiev August 12 TASS--The fifth meeting of representatives of sister cities of the Soviet Union and Finland ended in the capital of the Ukraine today. The joint communique, which it adopted, notes that the whole of its work proceeded in the spirit of the wishes expressed in the messages of greetings to the participants in the meeting by President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of the Republic of Finland.

The envoys of the sister cities discussed the reports on the 30th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland, the contribution of the Soviet and Finnish cities and friendship societies to its implementation, to the clause of further strengthening and developing Soviet-Finnish good-neighbour relations. Great attention was devoted to the participation of Soviet and Finnish cities in the activity of international organizations. The meeting also examined the question "city, physical education and sports".

The participants in the meeting stressed in their statement the unpassing significance of the policy of peace and friendship among the nations and detente. They addressed all cities and population of their countries, all cities of the world and their inhabitants with a call for even more active efforts for peace, for ending the arms race, for general and complete disarmament, for struggle for a ban on the production of the neturon bomb and other means of mass destruction. The next meeting of representatives of sister cities of the two countries has been scheduled to be held in Finland in 1981.

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SWISS PRESIDENT

LD112126Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1328 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 August--Leonid Brezhnev has sent Swiss President Willi Ritschard a telegram in connection with the country's national holiday--the day of the establishment of the Swiss confederation--in which he conveyed to the Swiss people. Willi Ritschard expressed his profound gratitude for the congratulations and wishes.

SUPREME SOVIET AWARDS ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP TO FRENCHMAN

LD041304Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 4 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 4 TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Guy de Boysson, chairman-general manager of the Commerical Bank for Northern Europe (Eurobank). The order has been confirmed on him for his great contribution to the development of economic ties between France and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 60th birthday. The decree on awarding the order was signed by President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

BRIEFS

SPERLING VISITS ARMENIA--[Text] ARMENDPRESS--A delegation of the Hessen-Rhineland "FRG-USSR" Society, headed by Dietrich Sperling, chairman of the society, FRG deputy minister of construction [as published] and Bundestag deputy has been in the republic for 3 days. The delegation was received at the Armenian SSR Gosstroy and Yerevan Gorispolkom. At the Armenian Friendship Society prospects for the development of cooperation between the two societies were discussed. The members of the delegation toured Yerevan and made excursions to Echmiadzin and Sevan. In a conversation with our correspondent, Dietrich Sperling said: Constructive interstate cooperation between our countries is creating favorable conditions for the development of contacts between representatives of the public of our countries, having visited Armenia we have once again seen for ourselves that our generation can do a lot toward the mutual understanding of the peoples of the USSR and the FRG. Our society is doing everything possible for the realization of these objectives. [Yereven KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Jul 78 p 4 LD]

MOSCOW VIEWS ATHERTON TOUR, AS-SADAT POLICY

LD122141Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Special U.S. Envoy Alfred Atherton is currently making a tour of some Arab countries. Officially, his mission is to explain what led Washington to present its initiative in organizing a meeting between the leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel to be held early next month. Atherton's mission is also an attempt to prove that President Carter's initiative indicates Washington's alleged intention to establish justice and peace in the Middle East. But the fact is that Washington has sent Atherton to the Middle East to find allies for As-Sadat's separate, capitulatory policy, which is currently getting fewer and fewer results.

In the meantime, Washington's envoy is seeking support from some Arab countries for the line adopted on the Middle East question by the United States, which is trying by all means to consolidate and expand its positions there and to maintain the supremacy of the Israeli aggressors over the Arabs in the military and other spheres.

Under these circumstances, the soundness of the policy of certain Arab countries--Algeria and Libya in particular--who characterized As-Sadat's peace initiative from the outset as dishonest and shameful, seems abundantly clear. The initiative reflects the Egyptian leadership's bootlicking in relation to Washington and its lackey, Israel, and its treason in relation to the national interests of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

And as the Beirut ASH-SHA'B said a few days ago, the Egyptian president is not concerned about liberating the occupied Arab lands or establishing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Political figures and the press in Lebanon point out that As-Sadat and his clique seek only to further their own interests and tendentious goals.

It may be impossible for the American envoy, Atherton, to gain supporters and allies for As-Sadat's policy in the Arab world, for this policy is receiving the strong condemnation of the great majority of the Arab peoples and countries.

MOSCOW REVIEWS CAMP DAVID SUMMIT, CITES PRESS

LD122134Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Arab and world press is commenting in detail on the meeting scheduled for September in Camp David between the Egyptian and U.S. presidents and the Israeli prime minister. There has been a great deal of speculation regarding the possible results of the meeting its potential topics.

The newspapers of the countries participating in the meeting, in particular Egypt and the United States, display an artificial optimism that the meeting will be a historic step on the path toward establishing peace in the Middle East. AL-AKHBAR of Cairo, for instance, claims that the Camp David meeting will pave the way for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Yet the enthusiastic phrases contained in the comments of the Cairo papers do not at all reflect the real state of affairs with regard to the actual stance of the United States on the Middle East issue.

Tel Aviv, for example, completely denies the possibility of any pressure being brought to bear on it by Washington to force it to respond to the just demands of the Arabs on the fundamental issues of a Middle East settlement. Begin has declared: Our decisions will never be influenced by threats. Rather, when they are taken, they will be based on the requirements of our security.

It is known that the term "security" is often repeated in the statements and pronouncements of the Tel Aviv rulers when they try to justify their expansionist policy and refuse to grant self-determination to the Palestinian people.

The papers of numerous Arab countries express pessimism with regard to the possibility of achieving even a partial success of the Camp David meeting in affecting the development of events in the Middle East.

Several Arab political commentators consider the meeting as yet another desperate attempt by Washington to revive the ill-omened As-Sadat initiative which, according to ASH-SHA'B of Beirut, is daily losing its impetus. Many Arab political observers, however, rightly see the Camp David meeting as yet another sign of the belittling of As-Sadat, who continues blindly along the path of capitulation to the aggressors and their American protectors--the path of betrayal of the national interests and Arab peoples.

Perhaps the simplest proof of the grave consequences of such a policy for the Arab states is that during the Camp David meeting, and at Brzezinski's proposal, the question of sending U,S. troops to the Middle East as a guarantee for the separate deal to be concluded between Egypt and Israel will be discussed. As experience has shown, such actions are bound to result in aggravating the situation in the area.

Further Reaction Noted

LD121818Y Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, August 12, TASS--The Iraqi press strongly criticises As-Sadat's consent to meet in the U.S.A. with Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin, seeing in it a fresh step by the Egyptian president towards full capitulation to Tel Aviv.

In the opinion of the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, the forthcoming tripartite meeting in Camp David will only be a new link in the conspiracies hatched by imperialism and Zionism against freedom and independence of the Arab peoples. Accusing As-Sadat of being an accomplice to these conspiracies, the newspaper stresses that the Egyptian president has become an obedient tool in the hands of American imperialists. The "settlement game" being played in the Middle East now is beneficial only to the United States and Israel, ATH-THAWRAH stresses.

Beirut, August 12, TASS--The newspaper FALASTIN ATH-THAWRAH, a publication of the Palestine Liberation Organization, declares against As-Sadat's claims to pose as a "(?defender)" of the interests of the Palestinian people at the separate talk with Israel. As-Sadat, the newspaper (?assesses), has no right to appear on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine, whose (?sole) legitimate representative is PLO.

(?The) newspaper notes that nothing can be expected from the meeting at Camp David, but only fresh concessions from As-Sadat, which in the long run will result in concluding an Egyptian-Israeli [word indistinct].

Another [word indistinct] newspaper ASH-SHA'B, draws attention to the hypocritical stand of Saudi Arabia, which first [words indistinct] the separate Egyptian-Israeli bargaining at Camp David. But what will Saudi Arabia say, the newspaper inquires, when these talks will also prove to be a [words indistinct] developments in the Middle East, the newspaper AL-QABAS writes that the policy of the Egyptian president has now turned out to be fully dependent on the United States. This policy is objectively directed against the interests of the Arab peoples, their (?unity) and solidarity.

The newspaper AL-WATAN notes in its turn that the aim of the talk at Camp David is to draw up a plan of a Middle East "settlement" according to the (?U.S.-) Israeli pattern.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ATTACKS AS-SADAT'S POLICY

LD111526Y Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] London, August 11, TASS--By going into separate talks with Israel, President As-Sadat has renounced the principles of all-Arab struggle and thus rendered a great service to the Zionist enemy, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the foreign minister of Syria, said in an interview with the London magazine EVENTS.

He stressed in the interview that As-Sadat is attempting to leave the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, out of the process of Middle East settlement. A.H. Khaddam said that the capitulatory policy of the present Egyptian leadership will produce no tangible results and will only tend to toughen Tel Aviv's stand.

Speaking of the growing tension in Lebanon, the Syrian minister said that it is due to President as-Sadat's separate political contacts with Israel. By provoking new armed clashes, Lebanese reactionary circles, which are openly supported by the Israeli military, seek to undermine Syrian-Lebanese and Syrian-Palestinian relations and to weaken Syria's position in the all-Arab struggle.

A.H. Khaddam confirmed that the Syrian Arab Republic will continue to give the Arab people of Palestine all the necessary assistance in their just struggle for the restoration of their national rights and establishment of their own independent state.

LEGAL GROUP DESCRIBES RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN EGYPT

LD132224Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Report on comments by IADL secretary Igor Blyshchenko--recorded portions in quotation marks]

[Text] In June and July of this year, a delegation representing the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, IADL, visited Egypt. The delegation carried out an investigation there regarding the violation of human rights, which of late has become a distinguishing mark of Egyptian domestic affairs. In this connection, we have invited IADL's secretary Igor Blyshchenko, an authority on international law, to speak to us. He said:

The IADL delegation has reached the conclusion that there is in Egypt a large-scale persecution of democratic and progressive elements. Hundreds of Egyptians have actually been put in prison without a trial, and for only one reason, namely, their disapproval of the course of the current ruling regime.

"The process of liquidating all democratic establishments, which were set up under the leadership of the dutiful son of the Arab people, the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, is continuing in Egypt."

Igor Blyshchenko added: "The IADL delegation reached the conclusion that the Egyptian regime has replaced the course of controlled liberalism, which the regime itself established in the past, with terrorism, violence and unlawfulness. In Egypt, members of the delegation met victims of the authorities' oppression and terrorism. They themselves were present at the trials.

"The head of the delegation, the well-known French jurist (Jean Lagadie) spoke at a press conference in Paris about the wide-scale persecution of the opposition in Egypt. He also spoke about raids and searches of private apartments and about the regualr confiscation of publications by intelligence agents. He spoke in particular about the attempt on the life of a political prisoner, (Ash-Shahrabasi), and about the torture of six detainees for political reasons at Suez prison."

Blyshchenko adds: "The reports of the IADL delegation underline the fact that life in Egypt is marked by the use of emergency laws and the establishment of a huge suppression apparatus. The report cites a number of trials taking place at present, describing them as examples of the persecution of the opposition in Egypt. Among these trials is what was termed the trial of the 197. In the dock are 197 workers, students, journalists, writers and [word indistinct]. They are accused of antigovernment activity. But none of the accusations, as the delegation showed, was backed by evidence. But despite this, the accused face prison sentences of 5 years to life."

He adds: "When examining the facts surrounding the political persecutions and trials of the opposition in Egypt, the delegation was concerned in particular about the conduct of the Egyptian public prosecutor. In accordance with a law issued in May this year, the public prosecutor has the authority to conduct legislative investigations of any government employee or journalist, or even a member of the People's Assembly, on the basis of any (?complaint) and without supervision. Experience has shown that the public prosecutor is using this authority on a large scale, and at the expense of democratic freedoms. Thus the Egyptian public prosecutor has become an inquisition judge.

What in the fact are the issues which cause special concern to world opinion in connection with the Egyptian authorities' behavior toward the opposition? They are, first and foremost, the obvious denial of the freedom of speech, the right to demonstrate and to organize marches. This is regarded as a blunt violation of the human rights declaration which was approved in 1948 and also of the 1966 civil and political rights charter.

What is causing anxiety to progressive world opinion is the detention without trial of some Egyptian citizens by the authorities simply because they have criticized the political course of the present Egyptian leadership. Thus the IADL delegation came to the conclusion that there are in Egypt serious violations of human rights and freedoms.

The IADL secretariat will, as soon as possible, look into these cases carefully. IADL had always stood by and will stand by democracy and the strengthening and upholding of human rights and freedoms. It calls on all democratic forces in the Arab world to wage a struggle to halt the persecution of the opposition in Egypt."

TASS: AT-TUHAMI TRAINS 'COMMANDOS' TO KILL LEFTISTS

LD1119Y2Y Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, August 11, TASS--As reported by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, new provocations against the country's progressive forces are being prepared in Egypt. The agency reports that one of the closest aides of President as-Sadat, namely Hasan at-Tuhami, who is deputy prime-minister under the Chancery of the Egyptian president, is now forming a special group of "commandos" to organize attempts on the lives of leftwing leaders.

It is planned, primarily, to liquidate Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, chairman of the National-Progressive (left) Party of Egypt. It is also pointed out that Hasan at-Tuhami, who is closely linked with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, has personally supervised the training of members of this group in the United States.

Apart from assassinations, it is also [word indistinct] to carry out other actions against the progressive forces. The report says that a large number of plainclothes servicemen from special troops are being dispatched to different districts of Cairo to provoke "incidents", which are planned to be used later as pretexts for arresting activists of the left-wing party.

IZVESTIYA: ISRAEL 'TOUGH' DESPITE AS-SADAT GESTURES

LD111015Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[A. Kapralov article: "Old Scenario"]

[Text] The latest visit by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance to Israel and Egypt has ended. The aim of his trip to the Near East was to prepare the ground for a resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks and to prevent Egyptian President as-Sadat's "peace" initiative from "expiring."

On the eve of Vance's visit, the Egyptian leadership decided to terminate the activity of the Israeli military mission in Cairo and stated that it would not embark or further talks with Tel Aviv until the Israeli leaders changed their position regarding the settlement of the Near East conflict. In the opinion of the foreign press, this decision by Cairo was nothing more than a "clever trick" undertaken on the eve of Vance's visit in the hope that the United States would bring pressure to bear on Israel. However, as the result of Vance's talks in Israel have shown, the Tel Aviv leadership has remained faithful to its tough line and has made no concessions whatever, while Vance himself, according to the New York TIMES, did not insist on changes in the Israeli position.

The Tel Aviv leaders were in no way discouraged by the Egyptian leadership's statement that it would not negotiate until Israel displayed greater flexibility. Israel, of all countries, knows full well that statements of this kind were made in Cairo back in January 1978, but that since then As-Sadat's emissaries have not only sat at the negotiating table with Israel but have also made further concessions to the aggressor. "Analysis of the previous Egyptian-Israeli talks," Syria's ATH-THAWRAH notes, "shows that As-Sadat does not want to abandon its capitulationist policy. This spectacle has already been performed several times by Washington, Israel and Egypt and each time, after theatrical gestures intended for the broad public, As-Sadat has resumed talks with Israel under U.S. pressure.

For this reason, in assessing the results of Vance's latest trip to the Near East, most political commentators are reaching the conclusion that the United States is striving to obtain As-Sadat's consent to Israel's terms for a separate deal. This is also indicated by the report from the White House that a meeting between U.S. President J. Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat is planned to be held at Camp David on 5 September. France's L'HUMANITE writes that this meeting will be a new attempt to "settle" the Near East problem according to American prescriptions.

The American game of "peace" in the Near East, Syria's AL-BA'TH stresses, has nothing in common with a genuine, just settlement of the Near East conflict, which is impossible without the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and a solution to the Palestinian problem.

TASS REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN LEBANON

Situation in Beirut

LD121721Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 12, TASS--After two days of relative calm, the situation in eastern Beirut has again sharply deteriorated. Last night, artillery of the conservative "Lebanese front" opened heavy fire on the positions on the inter-Arab forces in the Al-Ashrafiyah area. The duel continued till early hours.

The Lebanese authorities are making efforts to normalise the situation. But, in the opinion of observers, they will hardly be a success. In this connection, attention is drawn here to the intransigent stand of the leaders of the "Lebanese front" vis-a-vis the inter-Arab forces. The newspaper AL-WATAN writes that both the words and deeds of representatives of the conservative forces indicate that they are preparing for long battles.

They are encouraged to it by Israeli military. Acting on the instructions of Tel Aviv, the right-wing Christian detachments continue putting up obstacles to the advancement of the Lebanese army battalion from Kawkaba to Tibnin, where it was sent to restore the sovereignty of the legitimate Lebanese authorities in the south of the country. Israeli radio blurted it out yesterday that the talks between the commander of the battalion and the command of the right-wing Christian detachments are "of no significance" as Israel will decide whether the battalion is to advance or not depending on how the situation in Beirut develops.

Normalization Efforts

LD120732Y Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 11, TASS--The ceasefire agreement reached between units of the conservative-Lebanese front and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force is in the main observed in the Lebanese capital. Shops are being opened and motor traffic resumed in the eastern part of the city. Units of the inter-Arab force were withdrawn yesterday from some districts in eastern Beirut. Under the ceasefire terms they are to be replaced by Lebanese security forces and army units.

At the same time normalisation measures are being hampered by conservatives whose forces, according to eyewitness reports, continue concentrating in the eastern part of the city. At the moment of withdrawal of the inter-Arab force from the district of Al-Ashrafiyah, right-wing Christian snipers opened heavy fire on them. Late last night, the positions of the inter-Arab force near 'Ayn ar-Rummanah were also shelled. The sound of artillery and explosions were to be heard in the eastern sector of the capital this morning.

Meantime, a Lebanese Army battalion, which was sent to the south, still remains in Kawkaba where it was forced to stop because of armed opposition from the conservative forces. It is reported that as a result of talks, the Lebanese Government and the command of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon reached agreement on flying a part of the battalion to its destination, Tibnin village, by U.N. helicopters. But the commander of the so-called "defence army for the south of Lebanon," S. Haddad, made a provocative statement and threatened that conservative (?forces) would "fight to the end" to prevent the Lebanese Army units from going to the southern districts.

PLF Headquarters Destroyed

LD131425Y Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 13, TASS--Tension is running high in Beirut. As a result of a heavy explosion, which rocked last night one of the southern residential neighbourhoods, the nine-story building housing the headquarters of the Palestinian Liberation Front has been completely destroyed. According to preliminary data nearly one hundred people died in the explosion.

An intensive duel with the use of artillery and mortars took place in the early hours of August 12 in the eastern part of the Lebanese capital between the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon and the right-wing armed detachments.

Relative calm remains in the central parts of the city. The Lebanese authorities continue making efforts to normalize the situation. Under the ceasefire agreement between detachments of the conservative "Lebanese front" and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon the inter-Arab forces have turned over six positions to the government internal security troops in Al-Ashrafiyah area. The security forces are also exercising control over municipal traffic on the bridge linking western and eastern parts of the capital.

At the same time, the conservative forces continue preventing a normalization of the situation. It is reported that a Lebanese soldier was killed in eastern Beirut by snipers of right-wing forces. Two other soldiers were injured. The press reports that the conservative "Lebanese front" strives to implement its plan of the so-called "self-security" in the eastern areas with the aim of establishing its control in that part of the capital.

Tension also remains in the country's southern areas. Military detachments of the conservatives of the so-called "army for the defence of the south of Lebanon" massed in the border area, continue preventing the Lebanese Army from entering it. At the same time, the Lebanese isolationists collaborating with Tel Aviv are strengthening their positions in the border zone and putting up road blocks. According to reports, 15 Israeli trucks delivered the other day new batches of weapons and ammunitions to Marj 'Uyun where the headquarters of the right-wing Christian detachments are stationed.

MOSCOW DEFINES POLICY ON AFRICAN SEPARATIST MOVEMENTS

LD112024Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[From the "Radio Moscow Replies to Your Questions" program with Galina Pavlova and Boris Nikolayev]

[Text] Abdullahi Mohamed Samata), a Somali living in Kuwait, has asked us to explain the Soviet stand on separatist movements. Here is our comment:

First of all, one should remember that the attitude of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to a national movement is determined by the Marxist-Leninist teaching on the nationalities issue. Marx, Engels and Lenin reviewed the interconnection between the class national and international aspects in any public movement and worked out the principles of solving the nationalities' problem. Vladimir Lenin advised to use concrete historical approach to assess the nature of a nationalities' movement. He wrote about this in his work "On the Right of Nations to Self-Determination."

Proceeding from this approach, Marxists don't support just any national movement, since such movements may be different in nature and goals. Some time ago the South African magazine THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST analyzed the separatist movement in Biafra. It said that Marxists don't support every national movement but only those that are progressive in a concrete situation. In the case of Nigeria, the question should be put whether the movement for separating Biafra was progressive and whether it helped the liberation struggle of the people of Nigeria and Africa as a whole. The answer doesn't depend on the progressiveness of a given group, the paper says. There was a time when the working people of the world unanimously supported the struggle of Ethiopia against fascist Italy. The support was given although (?practically) Ethiopia was a backward monarchy, where popular masses suffered from slavery and oppression. Yes, Marxists support only the nationalities policy that meets the class interests of the world proletariat and is of a progressive nature and against imperialism and colonialism.

Now let's put the question: Will the separation of Eritrea and Ogaden help the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism and colonialism, for economic and social progress? There can only be one answer, a negative one. During the feudal reactionary rule in Ethiopia, one could account for the desire of some national groups living in the country. They wanted to get rid of oppression and national inequality. But the conditions now are radically different. Somalis, Tigreans, Afaris, [word indistinct] and other peoples of multinational Ethiopia got an opportunity to live in conditions of freedom and equality. The Ethiopian Government eliminated all kinds of discrimination on ethnic or religious groups. It is carrying out progressive and social and economic changes in the interests of all the working people, irrespective of their nationality. Ogaden has never been a part of an independent Somali state. For about a century, the population has been living within the Ethiopian border. Historically, culturally and ethnically, Eritrea has always been an integral part of Ethiopia and in a certain sense it was even the cradle of Ethiopian civilization. It is inhabited by the same national groups as other parts of the country, though about half of Eritreans profess Islam.

Economically, Eritrea is indivisible from the rest of the country. That is why, now, separatist movements in Ethiopia are reactionary in essence as they split the unity of a historically formed state and objectively serve the interests of counterrevolution and world imperialism. It is the latter that provides the separatists, directly or through reactionary Arab regimes, with the most effective assistance, from money to weapons.

How, then, can nations solve the issue of self-determination in Africa? Self-determination can be achieved within a multinational state formed on principles of federation or broad internal autonomy. There are such states already. Take, for example, Nigeria. A similar road is proposed in the program of national democratic revolution in Ethiopia.

There is also another way: the consolidation of different ethnic groups, their gradual rapprochement and growing into a nation within a state. Tanzania has gained considerable achievements along this road. For neighboring countries, the territories of which are inhabited by the same national groups, the question of self-determination may be settled through setting up a confederation of these states. In a word, the right of nations to self-determination can and should be achieved not by means of fratricidal wars and separatists movements but on the basis of economic, cultural and social progress, unity and equality of nations.

OPENING OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY IN MAPUTO REPORTED

LD121816Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 12, TASS--A session of the People's Assembly, the highest organ of people's power of the Republic of Mozambique, has begun its deliberations in the Mozambique capital today. The delgates are to discuss important questions of the home and foreign policy of the country as well as some topical problems of the international situation. One of the items on the assembly's agenda is the adoption of changes proposed to the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique which reflect the progressive accomplishments of the people of Mozambique in the three years of independent development.

Machel Address

LD131403Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 13, TASS--President Samora Machel of the People's Republic of Mozambique exposed imperialist manoeuvres in the African Continent. Addressing the current session of the People's Assembly here, he stressed that Africa has now become target of imperialist interference aimed at suppressing the struggle of people for political and socio-economic liberation. Imperialism, the president said, combines the tactics of military aggression with the policy of wooing the independent African states. It has recourse to economic blackmail and subversive activity, and when this does not yield the expected results it resorts to direct military interference and to staging coup d'etats with the aid of mercenaries.

The OAU summit assembly, which was recently held in Khartoum, the president said, saw attempts by the forces hostile to Africa to provoke a split among the African countries.

In this connection S. Machel stressed the necessity of strengthening in every way possible the unity of the African countries in the struggle for ultimate liberation and economic independence.

The planned creation of the so-called "inter-African forces", Samora Machel noted, constitutes an attempt at creating a military bloc of African states obedient to neo-colonialism, at turning it into a direct weapon of imperialism in the continent.

The armed struggle in Zimbabwe, the president said, is now being waged directly near the walls of Salisbury. And today faced with imminent victory of the Zimbabwe people, those who never really carred about the destiny of that people are hatching plans of intervention of Rhodesia under the pretext of "rescuing the European population".

"The whole people of Mozambique," the president stressed, "is determined to continue support for the just cause of liberation of the South of Africa."

LAWYERS' MEETING VOWS STRUGGLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD121530Y Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 12, TASS--Peoples of the south of the African Continent are determined to carry on the armed struggle for freedom to an ultimate victory. A statement to this effect was made at the press conference held here by members of the delgation of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, who arrived in the People's Republic of Mozambique for familiarising themselves in place with the crimes of the Rhodesian military against the Mozambique people. They spoke about the meetings with representatives of the national liberation movements of the South African Republic and Zimbabwe, including former prisoners of the sinister prison on Robben Island.

"The meetings, trips and testimony by eyewitnesses gave a terrible picture of bloody crimes perpetrated by the racialists against the peoples of South Africa," said member of the delegation Belgian lawyer Paulette Pierson Mathe. "The International Association of Democratic Lawyers intends to step up the campaign for full isolation of the racialist regime, for ending support for the racialists by a number of western countries." The struggle for freedom in the South of Africa, (?she) stressed, is the immediate concern of all the real democrats.

MOZAMBIQUE REPORTS DOWNING OF RHODESIAN HELICOPTER

LD121300Y Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, August 12, TASS--The antiaircraft gunners of the Popular liberation forces of Mozambique brought down in the area of the twon of Sabondo (Tete Province) a helicopter of the Rhodesian Air Force, which took part in the armed incursion into Mozambique's territory, as the National Defence Ministry of Mozambique said. The crew members of the Rhodesian helicopter were killed.

PMAC MEMBER SAYS ETHIOPIA WILL 'CRUSH' IMPERIALIST PLOT

LD121812Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, August 12, TASS--The Ethiopian revolution which has proclaimed as its principles freedom, national unity and equality of all the working class of the country is resolved to crush the plot hatched by imperialism, the Arab reaction and the separatists, said Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) of Ethiopia.

The growing support of the local population for the policy of the Provisional Military Administrative Council with regard to Eritrea, he said, speaking at a mass rally in Asmara, the administrative center of the Province of Eritrea, clearly demonstrates the futility of the attempts undertaken by the separatists and their imperialist masters to divide Ethiopia and strangle its revolution. The objective of the successful attack now being developed by the Ethiopian National Army against the separatists, Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan said, is to liberate the broad popular masses of Eritrea to enable them to take an active part in the construction of the new society based on ideals of peace, democracy and socialism.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE CONGOLESE LEADERS

LD122044Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet leaders have congratulated the Congolese people on the 15th anniversary of their revolution. The People's Republic of the Congo will celebrate the date from the 13th to the 15th. In their telegram addressed to Congolese President Joachim Yhombi-Opango and Premier Louis Sylvain Goma, the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Breznev, and the head of the Soviet Government, Aleksey Kosygin, wish the people of the Congo success in strengthening national independence, in carrying out progressive social and economic reforms, in working for the final liberation of Africa from the remnants of colonialism and racism. They express the belief that the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to serve reliably the interests of their nations, the cause of peace and progress.

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT DENIES REPORTS OF 'SOVIET BASE'

LD111344Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, August 11, TASS--According to reports from Victoria, the capital of the Republic of the Seychelles, its president, France Albert Rene, speaking at a press conference there, denied British press reports alleging that a Soviet naval base is being built in the Seychelles. The president described these allegations of the British press as absurd.

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONE DELEGATION--A delegation from Sierra Leone, led by the general secretary of the National Congress Party, continues its visit to the USSR. Today the delegation was received by vice-chairman of the Soviet Society of Friendship with Foreign Countries, (Edward Sakisov). The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere and the discussion centered on ways of promoting friendly and cultural ties between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union. [Moscow in English to Africa 1330 GMT 8 Aug 78 LD]

SOUTH ASIA

INDIANS MARK INDEPENDENCE, USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARIES

LD112104Y Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 11, TASS--The Indian and the Soviet peoples are observing these days two memorable events--the 31st anniversary of India's independence and the seventh anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India.

Assessing the significance of the treaty with the Soviet Union, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the foreign minister of India, stated here that the document had become an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world because it is based on principles of equality, mutual respect and desire of both sides for peace.

The Indian-Soviet treaty of 1971 contributed substantially to the creation in our country of a solid industrial foundation and of the state sector in our national economy, a TASS correspondent was told by V.K. Seklecha, chief minister of the State of Madhya Pradesh, where the Bhilai metallurgical complex, firstling of Soviet-Indian cooperation, is operating successfully.

I am convinced, V.K. Seklecha concluded, that friendship and cooperation with the USSR will go on contributing to India's accelerated advancement along the road of economic and social progress, to the strengthening of mutual understanding between our two peoples.

Delhi Ceremony

LD111019Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Vivid Demonstration"]

[Text] Delhi--A ceremonial meeting of the Indian public devoted to the 31st anniversary of India's independence and the 7th anniversary of the USSR-India Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Treaty was held in Delhi.

Prominent statesman and public figures, leaders of the Communist Party of India, the Janata Party and other political parties, trade union representatives, women's and young people's organizations and the Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the meeting which was held at the initiative of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society.

A close connection exists between the two portentous events which our countries are now celebrating, G. Murahari, deputy speaker of Parliament's Lok Sabha, declared at the meeting. The Soviet Union has always extended the hand of friendship to India during times of great need.

In the last 30 years, the land of the soviets has given India invaluable aid in forming the national economy, creating heavy industry and developing the state sector, he stressed.

The peace initiatives proposed by that tireless fighter for peace, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Member of Parliament B. Prakash said, have encouraged a warm response in India and the other developing countries. In the international arena, India and the Soviet Union tirelessly oppose imperialism and the arms race and support the national liberation movement. The treaty between the two states is the guarantee of stability in Asia.

The meeting was addressed by the head of the Soviet delegation who conveyed the Soviet people's greeting to the Indian people.

The mass meeting took the form of a vivid demonstration of Indian-Soviet friendship.

Soviet-Indian Cooperation

LD111513Y Moscow SOTSIALISTCHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[N. Koltsov article: "For the Benefit of World Peace"]

[Text] 9 August has become a major milestone in the calendar of Soviet-Indian relations. It was on this day 7 years ago that the USSR-India Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was signed.

This historic document clearly formulates the two countries' common goals. "Relations between the Soviet Union and India," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "reinforced by the treaty on friendship and cooperation, are very rich and diverse relations. They include cooperation in numerous spheres of the economy, science, culture and art--cooperation which is ramified, stable and mutually advantageous. They also cover collaboration in international affairs, wholly and fully placed at the service of world peace."

As eminent Indian politicans and statesmen have frequently stressed, Soviet economic assistance is leading to the comprehensive development of entire sectors of India's national economy. This important and characteristic feature can be graphically illustrated by the metallurgical combine in Bhilai--the first result of Soviet-Indian economic and technical cooperation. The combine is linked to a series of industrial enterprises, also created by fruitful cooperation! Iron ore is delivered to the Bhilai blast furnaces from the (Ridzhar Pakhar) and (Dalli) mines and limestone is supplied from the (Nandini) quarry. Its machinery runs on energy from the power station in Korba, and the equipment for its main and auxiliary shops is supplied by plants in Ranchi, Hardwar and Durgapur.

Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai indicated the great significance of Soviet-Indian trade and economic relations during his stay in Moscow in October 1977. "From a modest beginning we have concluded a number of agreements that were culminated in the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation, he stated. "Cooperation with the Soviet Union has helped India to advance along the path of attaining economic self-sufficiency and to take its place among the world's leading industrial states."

Projects of Indian-Soviet cooperation now account for four-fifths of the metallurgical equipment produced in India, two-thirds of the heavy electrical equipment, over half of the petroleum and one-third of the petroleum products. One out of every five lamps in Indian cities and villages is lit because of the reliable operation of the power stations created by the joint labor of Indian and Soviet specialists.

The 7 years that have elapsed since the signing of the Indian-Soviet treaty have clearly revealed its enormous significance for the peoples of both countries and its "role as a stabilizing factor in South Asia and the continent as a whole."

INDOCHINA

VNA REPORT ON 10 AUG PRC BORDER VIOLATION CITED

LD131652Y Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 13, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports that on August 10 several score Chinese citizens under the protection of servicemen violated the border and proceeded into Vietnam territory. Violence was used against the Vietnamese border guards, who, fulfilling the task of protecting the state border of the SRV, attempted to prevent the actions of the violators.

A representative of the SRV Foreign Ministry stated to a representative of the PRC Embassy in the SRV that such actions are a serious violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Vietnam and are aimed at poisoning the atmosphere of Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations in Hanoi. The Vietnamese representative demanded that the Chinese side immediately cease such provocative actions.

Hanoi Distrubance

LD131656Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, August 13, TASS--In the evening of August 11 and later at night criminal elements from among ethnic Chinese, incited by the PRC Embassy, provoked disorders at the railway station in Hanoi, the VNA agency reports. In view of the fact that the Chinese side closed the border checkpoints, says the agency, hundreds of ethnic Chinese in recent days arrived in Hanoi and gathered in front of the main railway station, disrupting public order.

The authorities offered them to return to the places of their former residence and in reply criminal elements among those gathered, incited by the Chinese Embassy, resorted to violence and brutally beat up the Vietnamese personnel on duty and law and order officers.

A representative of the Consulate Department of the SRV Foreign Ministry, the agency says, protested to the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam in connection with the incident, stressing that the PRC Embassy established contact with criminal elements among ethnic Chinese and incited them towards disorder.

The serious events that took place at the Hanoi railway station, following the incidents provoked by the Chinese authorities at the border checkpoints of Huang Ghi and Bac Luang, testify once again that the Chinese side stubbornly continues to poison the atmosphere of the started Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations at deputy foreign minister level, stresses the VNA agency in conclusion.

CAMBODIA-PRC ALLIANCE SUPPRESSES DISSIDENTS, ATTACKS NEIGHBORS

OW111313Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Petrov commentary: "The Kampuchean Tragedy and the Arch Criminal for This"]

[Text] I can still vividly recall the situation in the capital of Cambodia 10 years ago. At that time the capital was full of smiling people and ornamented with clean, tree-shaded streets, exuding a fragrance of peace and tranquility.

That atmosphere was gone by March 1970 as a result of a conspiracy between the CIA and the local reactionary forces. That year, rightwing forces staged a coup d'etat.

They overthrew the legitimate chief of state, Sihanouk, with the support of foreign forces, thus turning Cambodia into a base for implementing the U.S. imperialist, adventurist policy in Indochina.

However, the Cambodian people valiantly rose to resist the foreign aggressors and their puppet Lon Nol regime. In 5 years of hard and heroic struggle, the Cambodian patriots cooperated with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people in winning a historic victory with the support of all progressive peoples.

On 17 April, 1975, the Cambodian patriots captured Phnom Penh, thus concluding the national war of liberation. By then, all the friends of the Cambodian people hoped that this wartorn country would begin economic reconstruction. They expressed their willingness to totally support this plan. Unfortunately, events did not develop in that direction. With the direct support of Peking's militarists, the new state leaders or the upper ruling clique in Phnom Penh began what they called an unprecedented revolutionary experiment. Their first step was to send large numbers of urban residents to the countryside until the cities were empty. At that time, the urban population amounted to nearly 20 percent of Cambodia's total population. Later, those people and their dependents, who were hated by the new rulers, were massacred en masse. According to statistics, nearly 2 million Cambodians eventually fell victim to the reign of terror.

Internally, the local governments are controlled by a handful of Peking's lackeys who are closely related to each other. In foreign policy, Phnom Penh's leaders concentrated their armed forces on interfering in the internal affairs of their two neighbors--Vietnam and Thailand. They have two objectives in mind: First, by blindly following Peking's adventurist policy and acting as its docile tools, the Phnom Penh leaders can prevent Southeast Asia's stabilization and can obstruct Vietnam's socialist construction. They can also use Thailand to pressure and influence ASEAN members into breaking away from their neighborly relations with the Indochinese countries. Phnom Penh's second goal was to spread lies about Vietnam's aggressive intentions in order to distract the Cambodian people, whose mood was one of growing discontent with the domestic policy of the present Phnom Penh rulers.

According to the latest news reports, the present Phnom Penh regime can muster the support of only six crack divisions under the Phnom Penh garrison command that are loyal to the regime and enjoy special privileges. All army units in other parts of the country have made repeated attempts to overthrow their central government. This just struggle has won the support of local civilians, who hate living under this rule of terror.

The Phnom Penh rulers have asked the masses to heighten their political consciousness and to make large-scale propaganda efforts for Mao Tse-tung's slogan "poverty is a good thing." However, eyewitnesses have reported that these rulers live in the luxurious, tree-shaded residence of the former chief of state, not in thatch-roofed houses, and do not hesitate to squander the people's funds on importing costly delicacies and other luxuries from the West to make their lives and that of their families more enjoyable. Attention must also paid to the fact that the wives of the top-ranking rulers in Phnom Penh now hold important positions in the cabinet. This fact has exposed the immorality of those Peking praised as boundlessly loyal to the revolution. To protect their positions, Peking has sent many Chinese specialists to Phnom Penh who are solely concerned with security affairs. They are to help the local governments suppress the discontented.

China has showed that it does not trust Cambodia's army cadres. It has, therefore, sent thousands of military experts to Cambodia, where they now practically assume a leading role in the aggressive operations against Socialist Vietnam. A Cambodian soldier who fled his country recently said: All military aircraft assigned to cover aggressive operations were flown by Chinese pilots. China has also continued to ship weapons to Cambodia through the port of Kompong Som on the Gulf of Siam. The Phnom Penh regime has used these weapons to attack its neighbors and to suppress the discontented people in Cambodia. Certainly, these actions have been taken under the direction and with the approval of Peking.

ROMANOV RECEIVES SRV DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD

OW131651Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] A delegation from Ho Chi Minh City, Leningrad's sister city, headed by Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, has been visiting Leningrad for 9 days. The visit is made according to the program agreed upon by the two parties.

The delegation was received by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast Party Committee. Comrade Romanov briefed the Vietnamese guests on the main guidelines of the Leningrad party organization's activities aimed at carrying out the 25th CPSU Congress resolution and on the situation in implementing Leningrad's program for overall economic and social development.

The delegation visited a number of enterprises, learned about party tasks and about production experiences gained by modern enterprises, and was briefed on the Leningrad people's labor achievements. It also visited a new housing district in Leningrad and studied workers' training methods at vocational schools, Leningrad's communications system, and activities of economic management agencies.

A meeting of the delegation with cadres of the Leningrad chapter of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society proceeded in a warm atmosphere. The delegation will leave Leningrad on 12 August for Moscow.

Leningrad Meeting

OW111625Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Report on 8 August Leningrad meeting welcoming Ho Chi Minh City delegation; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The conference hall of the Center of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries in Leningrad was festively decorated. Workers of enterprises and factories, civil servants and students in Leningrad gathered here to welcome the Vietnamese guests.

The Leningrad people have long maintained close relations with Vietnam. Many enterprises in the city are working to fill fraternal Vietnam's orders. Leningrad's architects have cooperated with their Vietnamese colleagues in drawing designs for new residential quarters in Hanoi. Hundreds of Vietnamese youths are attending various colleges in Leningrad. Not long ago, the Leningrad Polytechnic College was awarded a Vietnamese friendship order for training technical cadres for Vietnam.

Comrade (Metedov), chairman of the Leningrad USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society and vice chairman of the Leningrad Soviet Executive Committee, greeted the Vietnamese guests. He said: USSR-SRV relations are an example of true solidarity and cooperation between two nations and of internationalism. The Leningrad USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society has contributed to consolidating the fraternal relations between the two countries. During the years of disastrous war in Vietnam, the society's cadres organized hundreds of meetings for solidarity with heroic Vietnam and sponsored the filling of Vietnam's orders for goods. Thousands of Leningrad people participated in communist labor for several days to contribute to the Vietnam fund. Now, as the Vietnamese people are building their life in peace, Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is being further strengthened and developed.

Today, the people of Leningrad are happy to welcome the representatives of fraternal Vietnam. It is our duty to introduce to you, friends from Vietnam, our city's revolutionary tradition of combat and labor and our Leningrad people's achievements in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. This meeting will surely contribute to further strengthening the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and the friendship between our cities.

Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, head of the Vietnamese delegation, member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, replied: "The delegation of the party and people of Ho Chi Minh City--which, though distant, is very close--has come to the Soviet Union, the home of the October Revolution, and to Leningrad, the city bearing great Lenin's name. We are very glad and happy to convey to you, through you, to all the Soviet people as well as the people of heroic Leningrad our salutations of solidarity and friendship.

"This is the first time that the members of our delegation, who fought in South Vietnam, have come here to visit the homeland of the October Revolution and the city named after great Lenin. During our dark days of slavery, our minds constantly turned to the heroic Soviet Union, the heroic Soviet people, the great Lenin and the glorious CPSU. Awakened by the October Revolution, we founded the Vietnamese Communist Party under the leadership of our great President Ho Chi Minh.

"Marxism-Leninism, the banner of the October Revolution, and the Soviet people's success in this revolution gave our people hope and encouragement. Although imprisoned and savagely tortured by the imperialists and feudalists and suffering hardships in their struggle, the communists and patriots of Vietnam constantly looked toward the Soviet Union with ironlike confidence in the victory of their own revolution.

"In 1945, the Soviet Union's victory over German fascism and over the Japanese Expeditionary Army in Manchuria created very favorable conditions for the success of the Vietnamese revolution, the August revolution mentioned by the comrade secretary of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society a few minutes ago.

"In their long and extremely valiant struggle, the Vietnamese people enjoyed the moral support and extremely great, valuable and effective material assistance from the party, government and people of the fraternal Soviet Union.

"While enduring hardships on South Vietnam's battlefields, we proudly heard from the skies the friendly voice of the chairman of the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, a Soviet cosmonaut and a labor hero of the Soviet Union and of Vietnam as well. This voice, which was also the voice of peace of the Soviet people, showed that Soviet science and technology has reached a new peak.

"Since our people regained peace and independence and achieved national reunification, the party, Government and people of the Soviet Union have continued to give their great assistance to our people to enable us to heal the wounds of war and rebuild our country.

"I cannot possibly express all my feelings in this short speech, but I would like to stress that the USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society, and the Leningrad USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society in particular, have along with all the Soviet people worthily assisted Vietnam.

"Today, we are very happy to be invited by the comrade leaders of Leningrad Province and city to this friendship center, a valiant symbol of the spirit of proletarian internationalism which the Soviet Bolshevist Communist Party and the great Lenin have taught to party organizations and the people of the Soviet Union.

"We are also happy to hear the heartfelt statements on the achievements of Leningrad which has contributed to the peaceful cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese people. On behalf of the delegation, may I convey our sincere, profound and grateful thanks to the Leningrad USSR-Vietnam Friendship Society."

LAO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S TADZHIKISTAN VISIT NOTED

LD111627Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[TADZHIKTA report: "Lao Parliamentarians in Tadzhikistan"]

[Text] A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Supreme People's Council headed by S. Lovansai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the People's Council, which is in Tadzhikistan, has called on M. Kh. Kholov, chairman of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talks, M. Kh. Kholov emphasized that over the years of Soviet power, Tadzhikistan has accomplished a giant revolutionary leap, bypassing the stage of capitalism, made the transition from patriarchal-feudal relations to socialism and achieved high sociopolitical, economic and cultural development.

S. Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the LPDR Supreme People's Council, declared:

"This is the first trip to the Soviet Union by a parliamentary delegation from our country. Its purpose is to strengthen friendship between our peoples. We are traveling the same path, the path indicated by the great Lenin. We are also building socialism, guided by the experience of the Soviet Union and of Tadzhikistan in particular and by the experience of the other socialist countries."

The delegation of Lao parliamentarians visited the Tadzhik national economic achievements exhibition. Delegation head S. Lovansai expressed his impressions on the visit in the honored guest book: "On familiarizing itself with Tadzhikistan's national economic achievements exhibition, the LPDR Supreme People's Council delegation saw the strength and potential of the Tadzhik people and their splendid achievements in developing the socialist economy under the Communist Party's leadership.

The high guests were received by M. K. Karimova, chairman of the Tadzhik Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Presidium.

A friendship rally took place on the "Pobeda" Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayan, which is a collective member of the Tadzhik branch of the USSR-Laos Friendship Society. It was addressed by M.Z. Zairov, chairman of the society branch and the republic's minister of agriculture, R. Samadova, chairman of the kolkhoz women's council, and others, who spoke of the ties developing between the Soviet and Lao peoples.

I. Somphavan, member of the delegation and member of the LPDR Supreme People's Council Standing Committee, said:

"The building of the socialist society in our country is directed by the Marxist-Leninist LPRP, which relies on the experience of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and on their fraternal support. We see how high the Soviet people's living standards are, and we have seen for ourselves your achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture."

The Lao parliamentarians visited the Nurek GES construction site 7 August. They viewed the station's control panel and engine room, had talks with GES Director S. Shamsiyev and visited the Gornaya Skazka pioneer camp for power workers' children in the picturesque Ramit Gorge.

The LPDR Supreme People's Council delegation is being accompanied on its tour of Tadzhikistan by V.A. Lepeshkin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; N.Z. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium; and S.B. Bokhirov, deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Legislative Proposals Standing Commission.

Lovansai Moscow Radio Address

BK121030Y Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 11 Aug 78 BK

[Statement by Sisomphon Lovasai, vice president of the Lao Supreme People's Council on the visit of his delegation to the USSR; date not given]

[Text] On behalf of the LPDR's Supreme People's Council delegation, I would like to thank the officials of the Moscow Radio and Television Network for allowing me to express my views. Today is the seventh and last day of our visit to the USSR. We are very happy that our visit has been so successful, and we are very grateful for the most initmate and fraternal welcome accorded us by the Supreme Soviet Presidium and all Soviet comrades concerned.

We feel that it is a very great honor for us to have conveyed the friendship and militant solidarity of the Lao people to the fraternal Soviet people. Wherever we have visited, our Soviet comrades have always expressed their good will toward our delegation. During our visit, we have come to know that the Soviet people have constantly followed and paid close attention to developments in our country, particularly in connection with the socialist transformation and construction. Everywhere we have gone the Soviet comrades concerned have expressed their friendship and fraternal solidarity with the Lao people, and voiced their support for the socialist transformation and construction undertaken by the Lao people.

Once again, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Soviet people for sincerely rendering massive support and assistance to the Lao revolution in the past and the Lao people's revolutionary tasks of transforming and building socialism at present.

We have come to clearly understand that the Soviet people are vigorously implementing--and have partially realized--the various resolutions adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress as well as the 10th 5-Year Plan in building the material and technological foundations for communism. We are firmly convinced that the Soviet people will score still greater achievements in implementing the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In conclusion, I wish the Soviet people greater success in building the material and technical foundations of communism. May the friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples of Laos and the USSR last forever.

Delegation Meets Gilashvili

LD102354Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Lao People's Supreme Council, led by Lovansai, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the council, has completed its tour of the USSR. On 10 August, the delegation paid a visit to Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. During a warm and friendly conversation, it was noted that the meeting of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of Laos, marked a most important stage in Soviet-Lao relations. There was also a meeting at the USSR Supreme Soviet, where the guests were familiarized with the structure and work of the highest organ of state power of the USSR. On the last day of its visit to the USSR, the head of the delegation told a TASS correspondent that the visit had been extremely useful.

Everywhere we were witnesses of the mighty development of the Soviet state. In only 60 years the Soviet people under the leadership of the communist party have transformed their country into a mighty socialist power. The example of the fraternal Soviet Union convincingly shows the superiority of the socialist system. Its successes inspire the Lao people to (?also) choose the socialist path of development. We still have to overcome quite a few difficulties on this path, which opens up a bright future for the people of Laos. But we are confident that we will cope with this task, because we have true friends in the USSR and the other socialist countries and the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching.

Delegation Leaves USSR

LD111318Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] On 10 August, the delegation of the Supreme National Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, headed by Lovansai, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party and deputy chairman of the assembly, left the Soviet Union. The delegation had been in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

REACTION TO CONCLUSION OF PRC-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

Moscow Radio Comment

OW121447Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW

[Text] On 12 August the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China was signed in Peking. Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent filed a report saying that through this treaty Japan has undertaken the obligation of joining China in opposing any country that may be condemned by China for seeking hegemony. The Peking leaders condemned anyone who attempts to prevent them from practicing great-power chauvinism. The Soviet Union has opposed this policy. As soon as the talks on the treaty began, China did not conceal the fact that the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause in the treaty was directed against the Soviet Union.

'Great Han Chauvinists'

LD121418Y Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

["Contrary to the Interests of Peace and Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Demchenko writes:

The Japanese--Sino talks to conclude the so-called "peace and friendship treaty", which were resumed in Peking on July 21 after a break of more than three years, have ended in its signing. The Peking leadership has succeeded in persuading Japan to include in the text of the treaty the notorious article on opposition of "hegemonism." The article is directed against the Soviet Union, which was repeatedly noted in the speeches by the Peking leaders themselves. It is placed on record also in such documents as the rules of the Communist Party of China and the PRC Constitution. Being well aware of the danger of including into the treaty of an article, which is of an openly anti-Soviet character and serves only the selfish interests of the Peking hegemonists, many Japanese political figures, including those from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party as well as the Japanese public and the press urge the government to show a cautious attitude to the talks in Peking and not to yield to China's pressure. They noted that the Japanese Government shall not be in a hurry to sign the dubious treaty, from which only Peking stands to gain, and which can also inflict damage to Japan's national interests, to its relations with the Soviet Union and other countries. But the Japanese Government, which assured the Japanese people and the neighbour countries that it will uphold to an end its independent stand at the talks, has capitulated to Peking. Now the Japanese Government is trying to convince the people of Japan and peaceloving public of other countries that the dangerous character of the treaty is allegedly neutralised by the article saying that it "shall not affect the position of either contracting party regarding its relations with third countries."

It is quite obvious that the illusions about the possibility to "weaken" the dangerous character of the Peking version of the treaty have been doomed to a failure from the very outset. These illusions were dispelled at the Peking talks by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who said that it is precisely joint opposition of "hegemonism" by China and Japn, which is the "basis of the Japanese-Chinese treaty". Thus, Japan, which yielded to Peking's diktat and agreed to sign the treaty on its terms has placed itself in a position from which it may be involved in China's hegemonic policy. China's foreign policy is in conflict with detente. It is a policy of provocations in international relations directed at stirring up animosity among states.

Japanese democratic public expressed serious concern over the signing of the Japanese-Sino treaty. The conclusion of the treaty, as the Communist Party of Japan notes, encourages the revival of Japanese militarism and is conducive to drawing the country into the course of China's aggressive chauvinistic policy.

Peaceable nations cannot pass over the fact of conclusion of the Japanese-Sino treaty [is] fraught with a danger to stability in Asia. They will not allow the Peking hegemonists to recarve the map of that region and "widen the sphere of its influence" with the aid of any of its allies. The selfish interests of the great Han chauvinists are doomed to a failure.

Future will show whether Japan will be able to pursue an independent foreign policy by basing itself on vague formulations, which in the opinion of its government, are called upon to weaken the dangerous character of the document signed in Peking. It is, however, quite clear already now that the treaty is in conflict with the interests of peace and detente. It is fraught with tremendous danger in the first place to the peoples of Southeast Asia, who have already long been target of aggressive aspirations of the Peking leaders. Japn may find itself drawn into this adventure by means of the treaty signed in Peking.

Inevitable 'Counteraction'

LD121825Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1600 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Vladimir Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] A Japanese-Chinese Treaty of Peace and Friendship has just been signed in Peking. Here is more from our Tokyo correspondent Vladimir Isvetov:

To proceed from the desire of Japanese diplomacy, proclaimed officially, to maintain equally good relations with all countries it must be said that the outcome of talks that were noted by pressure from Peking means a setback for Japanese diplomacy. True to its course of aggravating international tension and spreading hostility between countries, Peking has succeeded in including in the treaty with Japan a clause on a joint struggle with it against so-called hegemonism.

The reservations made in the text of the treaty at the wish of the Japanese side do not change the essence. Japan has committed itself to acting teogther with China against any country Peking would like to accuse of hegemonism. And Peking makes such accusations of hegemonism against all countries who put up barriers to its great power aspirations, its encroachments on other countries' independence and territorial integrity.

Since the Soviet Union has been a consistent and resolute opponent of Peking's great power policy, Peking made no secret of the fact from the very beginnint of the talks with Japan that the clause on hegemonism is directed first of all against the USSR. Yet not only the Soviet Union opposes Peking's great power policy. A position similar or close to the Soviet Union on this issue is held by scores of countries on different continents. Consequently, Japan has agreed to taking part, along with Peking, in a single front of struggle against all these countries. This is the more evident (?as) in the final text of the treaty the areas of joint Japanese-Chinese action against so-called hegemonism by one country or by a group of countries is not limited in territory.

The signing of a treaty with Peking by the ruling Japanese circles should be regarded in the general context of their policies which depart further and further from the spirit and the letter of Japan's Constitution. And the Constitution declares Japan's desire for international peace based on justice and order.

Indeed, the signing of a treaty between Japan and China took place against the background of an increase in Japan's armaments, amid statements of Japanese leaders that possession of nuclear weapons by Japan in the future allegedly did not contradict the spirt of the Constitution. Besides that, the top Japanese military leaders do not conceal the fact that they regard the Soviet Union as their main potential enemy. But in politics, just as in nature, action produces counteraction. The formation of a Japanese-Chinese alliance which threatens the destiny of relaxation of tensions and which is fraught with international conflicts in the future will inevitably produce counteraction by all the people who hold dear peace and security in Asia.

Japan-China-U.S. Alliance

LD131700Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

["Justified Alarm"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, August 13, TASS--The conclusion of the so-called Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and China caused justified anxiety among Japan's public. The papers carry commentaries which, analyzing the document's significance for Japan's future, express deep concern over its clause of an obviously anti-Soviet character, which is in Peking's hegemonistic interests only.

In a statement over the signing of the treaty, the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party CC, T. Nisidzawa noted: "Everyone knows China's true intention concerning the so-called 'action against hegemony'. China attaches special importance to 'action against hegemony' which accords with its diplomatic line." The question has turned into a central one during the talks to conclude the Japanese-Chinese treaty, he stressed, since it "bears the possibility of limiting in future Japan's foreign policy."

China can be quite expected to make much of the treaty's clause on "coming out against hegemony" and will pressure Japan to strengthen its anti-Soviet position, writes the paper ASAHI. It goes without saying that Japan's main ally--the USA--is pursuing its own definite goals in the matter of the Japanese-Chinese rapprochement, the paper goes on, stressing that the future development of the international situation may lead to the further linking up of the strategy of the USA and China, with pressure on Japan increasing still more. The paper SANKEI SHINBUN notes that when elaborating the treaty, the Japanese people's view was ignored completely. The conclusion of the present treaty, the paper writes, has marked the beginning of a calamity for Japan. The paper MAINICHI writes editorially that the reason the U.S. welcomes the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty is American strategy regarding the USSR. The paper hints at the possible creation of a future military alliance between Japan, the U.S. and China.

JAPANESE DOCUMENT REVEALS SEVERE ECONOMIC DISORDERS

LD111454Y Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, August 11, TASS--The Japanese economy undergoes the long drawn-out slump. The Japanese Government admits this again in the white papers that was issued by the Economic Planning Agency. The white paper deals with the state of national economy in the 1977 financial year. The lack of demand for industrial products, the fall off of orders for new equipment, decrease of the population's spending on commodity products, a glut in the market and curtailment of industrial output that are mentioned in the white paper show that serious economic difficulties persist in Japan.

Thousands of medium and small enterprises were hit particularly hard by the artificial depreciation of the rate of the dollar against the yen in the past financial year. Their export goods become uncompetitive in foreign markets, the number of bankruptcies each month last year was no less than 1.5 thousand. Factory and office workers who lose jobs as a result of bankruptcies join the vast army of the unemployed. According to official data, the number of the unemployed in Japan now surpasses 1.2 million people. Meanwhile, monopolies get huge profits through "rationalization" of production and dismisals of "redundant" manpower. The authors of the white paper suggest cutting the working to prevent further growth of unemployment. Implementation of this plan would mean to the working people the lowering of the wages and worsening of the material standards.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NUCLEAR ARMS ENDS IN TOKYO

OW110347Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The international conference for a total ban on nuclear weapons and relief for atom bomb survivors ended in Tokyo on 2 August. Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov comments: At the international conference, 550 delegates from 14 countries discussed a wide range of subjects, including a ban on all kinds of nuclear weapons, disarmament, nongovernmental organizations' participation in the movement against atom and hydrogen bombs, and relief for atom bomb survivors.

The Soviet delegation stressed at the meeting that mankind is now compelled to make a choice--whether it will end the arms race--particularly the nuclear arms race--or face the danger of self-destruction. The delegation called attention to the Soviet Union's proposals to suspend production of weapons of mass destruction, prohibit their use, halt production of new types of highly destructive conventional weapons, and renounce troop and conventional arms buildups.

The Soviet delegation's views were included in the conference's general document. The conference demanded a ban on development of any new type of nuclear weapons including the neutron bomb, and called for a resolute struggle to obtain a declaration designating nuclear weapons as illegal. The conference also proposed the establishment of a nuclear-free peace zone in various areas of the world.

Participants in the conference demanded an end to the arms race. They called for total disarmament under strict international supervision. They urged major powers to reduce their troop strength and military budgets. The conference supported a plan calling for the next special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament to be held by 1980. It also emphasized the success of the anti-atomic and hydrogen bomb movement of non-governmental Japanese organizations in gathering 20 million signatures in an appeal to the recent UN General Assembly disarmament session. It stressed the need for setting up a similar movement in other countries, particularly in the United States, which is escalating the arms race and does not agree to the proposed halt to the development of new types of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, participants voiced strong, well-founded apprehensions over the present policy of the Peking leadership against disarmament and detente. (Tran Thien), delegate of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, charged that China is interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries and trying to impose its policies on the Vietnamese people. Cuban delegate (Margores) stressed that the aggressive line followed by China's new leaders openly advocating the arms race has led them into the same camp with ardent reactionaries and nationalists, that Peking's activities are causing tension in various areas of the world, and that all of this has become a major threat to peace.

SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY KUZNETSOV RETURNS FROM BOGOTA

LD111434Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Bogota today. It took part in the ceremony of the transfer of presidential power in the Republic of Colombia. At the airport the delegation was met by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

MELGAR CASTRO RESIGNS IN LEADERSHIP CHANGE IN HONDURAS

LD111031Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[IZVESTIYA press service report: "Honduras: A General Replaces a General"]

[Text] Changes have taken place in the military Government of the Central American Republic of Honduras. General Melgar Castro, the president who came to power as a result of a coup d'etat in April 1975, has unexpectedly resigned and the administration of the country has passed into the hands of a military junta headed by General Paz Garcia, commander of Honduras' Armed Forces. This "bloodless" coup was accomplished at a time when changes bespeaking the possible restoration of the constitutional system had appeared in Honduras' political life. Melgar Castro's military government had promulgated a law on elections which were to be held in the spring of 1980. A national election tribunal had been created and political parties had started to mobilize their forces for the elections.

However, even before the present events the opinion that it was necessary to continue military rule in the country had been voiced among representatives of the reactionary officer elite. The Communist Party of Honduras, which was not allowed by the authorities to participate in the elections, repeatedly stated that extreme rightwing forces desired to establish a fascist regime. Noting the acuteness of the political crisis and the inability of Melgar Castro's regime to solve the serious socioeconomic problems, PATRIA, organ of the Communist Party, wrote that extreme reactionary elements together with a large oligarchy are attempting to usurp power in the country.

Experiencing extremely strong pressure from the big landowners and the international monopolies, the last government froze once and for all the implementation of agrarian reform and repeatedly resorted to brutal punitive measures against peasants who struggled for land. Regarding the possible prospects for the political development of Honduras, international commentators note that these will depend to a considerable extent on the correlation of forces among the top army officers, where contradictions exist.

BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT PURSUES POLICY OF DEMOCRATIZATION

LD131322Y Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] La Paz, August 13, TASS--The state of siege, which was imposed on July 21 in connection with disturbances after the general elections in Bolivia on July 9 this year, was lifted in that country. Also cancelled was the "law of state security" on March, 1973 and the law of military service of November 1974. As the decree of the Bolivian Government says, it further intends to pursue the line for a democratization of life in the country.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BREZHNEV BOOK ON CPSU'S IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD070640Y Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 7 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 7, TASS--The versatile activity of the CPSU guiding the process of communist education of the working people, of moulding of new man in close connection with the practices of construction of a new society is the main content of the book by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev "Aktualyne Vorrosy Ideologicheskoi Raboty KPSS" ("Topical Issues of Ideological Work of the CPSU").

The two-volume edition issued by the Politcheskaya Literatura publishers covers a period of from 1964 to 1978, which holds a special place in the history of the socialist homeland. "This is a period of work of the Soviet people, which is impressively portrayed in the book, for the implementation of the grandiose, socio-economic programs adopted by the 23rd, 24th and 25th party congresses," PRAVDA writes today.

The editorial article in the newspaper notes that the "party loyal to the great ideas of the Soviet homeland, of its people from the destinies of the working people in other countries, of the whole world. Both the foreign policy directed at strengthening the cause of peace and freedom of peoples and the home policy aimed at the construction of communism, which meets the vital interests of the Soviet people, are a weighty contribution by the CPSU to the common struggle waged by the communists of the whole world, by all progressive forces for mankind's better future".

"Both the peace-loving foreign policy and uncompromising ideological struggle of the CPSU against the forces of reaction, militarism and aggression contribute to ensuring favourable conditions for the construction of socialism and communism in the USSR and the brother countries, to mankind's progress," PRAVDA writes.

The article notes that the materials of the two-volume edition expose the "anti-Leninist, anti-socialist ideological-political substance of Maoism, the splitting activity of the Peking leaders, their reactionary positions on the key issues of the present."

Lofty communist ideological convictions, revolutionary courage and historical optimism, unbending will to victory--these are features characterising the activity of the CPSU, which is so deeply and comprehensively shown in the new collection to works by the outstanding political figure of the present Leonid Brezhnev, the newspapers write in conclusion.

KOSYGIN TOURS LATVIAN FISHERMEN'S COOPERATIVE

LD141130Y Riga in Latvian to Europe 1930 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is on holiday in Jurmala. On 8 August he visited the Banga fishermen's cooperative, accompanied by Juris Rubenis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

The representatives of Aleksey Kosygin inspected the cooperative's village, fishing port, and in one of the cooperative's vessels toured the Gulf of Riga, where he watched fishing for Baltic herring.

KIRILENKO AT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY MEETING IN MOSCOW

LD112148Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to Construction Workers Day was held in Moscow today. On the presidium were Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, heads of ministries and departments as well as leading construction workers and representatives of the capital's public. Twenty new towns appear annually on our country's map. Eight industrial projects are commissioned every week. An average of 30,000 people move into new housing every day. This was stated in the report delivered at the festive meeting by Grishmanov, USSR minister of the construction materials industry. The participants in the festive meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES' TEACHING SAID TO 'REEK' OF ANTICOMMUNISM

LD111517Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Candidate of philosophical sciences V. Konik article: "False Truths of the 'Witnesses'"]

[Excerpt] The Jehovah's Witness organization has not been registered in our country. This is because its leaders, influenced by centers abroad, refuse to recognize the legislation on religious cults. They distribute literature from abroad that frequently contains anticommunist and anti-Soviet attacks, and they induce ordinary believers to break certain Soviet laws, such as the law on compulsory military service.

Jehovah's Witness pastors assure us that their organization is neutral with regard to the "antagonistic East and West blocs of nations." But is this so? Their teaching reeks a mile off, as the saying goes, of an anticommunist, anti-Soviet spirit.

Attempts are made to slander the peace-loving foreign policy of the socialist community countries and to sow doubts as to whether the communist society will be built. And, of course, there follow prophesies that the plans to build the new life are doomed and that the socialist system itself will soon perish at Armageddon.

The overwhelming majority of Jehovah's Witnesses in our country do not share the political views of the organization's leaders. Under the influence of Soviet reality and as a result of their own analysis of the Brooklyn publications, an ever-increasing number of believers is becoming disenchanted with "God-given truths." Instead of the alluring "eternal" life, people are choosing the earthly life, with its joys and adversities. But the spiritual emancipation of believers is a lengthy and complex process. It is possible to help people who have become entangled in the tenets of religion to see and be aware of the groundlessness of the religious views being suggested to them by painstaking explanatory work, by revealing in a well-reasoned manner the inhumanity and harm of these ideas and by disclosing the beauty of our life and the grandeur of creative labor.

NEWSPAPER DEFENDS CONSTITUTIONAL ARTICLE ON RELIGION

LD111507 [Editorial Report LD] Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 August 1978 carries on page three a 1,500-word article by T. Benno, entitled "Freedom of Conscience," responding to a reader's query about Article 52 of the USSR Constitution.

The article describes the differences between the 1977 and 1936 versions of the article on freedom of conscience and repeats the article's propositions stressing the equality of all citizens of the USSR and the consequent equality of believers and nonbelievers; the "separation of church from state and school from the church" as the "main guarantee of freedom of conscience"; the freedom to worship or not to worship; protection by law against discrimination for religious beliefs or lack thereof; and the requirement that there should be no "kindling of enmity" between different religions.

Benno gives an account of the activity of various churches, religious institutions and publishing houses and establishments manufacturing religious paraphernalia in the country. He says that, although the Constitution article met with the "general approval of the Soviet people, including the clergy and believers," there are certain "fanatics and extremists" who allege that the article is "antidemocratic." "This allegation," Benno goes on, "is a deliberate distortion of Soviet laws."

The church's rights are listed: "Propaganda of religious doctrine in churches" and the right to organize "training establishments for the clergy" and to publish religious literature.

Benno concludes by rebutting "church extremists'" complaints that children are kept away from religion by force. He says that Soviet legislation states that education should be of a secular nature and that children and adults must not be "forced" into religion, but that the teaching of religion "privately, that is, in the home, and by the parents alone," is permitted. Children may also go to church with their parents, Benno says.

KIRILENKO, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND INDIAN EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

LD110304Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] An Indian exhibition is being held at the national economy exhibition in Moscow. "Today the exhibition was visited by Comrades Kirilenko, Mazurov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Ryabov, and ministers of the USSR."

TBILISI RAYKOM PLENUM DISMISSES FIRST SECRETARY

LD140733Y Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[GRUZINFORM report under general heading: "Party Raykom Plenums"]

[Excerpts] A plenum of Tbilisi's Imeni 26 Komissarov Georgian CP Raykom has been held and has examined an organizational question.

The plenum released Comrade V.N. Gelashvili from the post of first secretary of the raykom and removed him from the raykom bureau.

The plenum elected Comrade Dh.R. Kukhalashvili raykom first secretary and bureau member.

Comrade T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom, took part in the work of the plenum and delivered a speech.

COLLECTION OF SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECHES PUBLISHED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 2 WA

[TASS report: "Published by Politizdat"]

[Text] The collection of speeches and articles by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and member of the Politburo, has been published. It reveals the varied activities of the Ukrainian CP as a militant vanguard of the CPSU in implementing the decisions of the 23d, 24th, and 25th party congresses and plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. It generalizes the experience of the organizational and political work of the republic party organization in implementing the socioeconomic program of the CPSU and in educating the workers in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The book has been published by Politizdat.

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN MAKSAREV RETIRES

LD111509Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Yuriy Yevgenyevich Maksarev of his duties as chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries in connection with his retirement on pension.

BRIEFS

ZONAL RADIO, TV MEETING--The zonal conference of television and radio committees of Siberia and the Far East, held in Vladivostok by the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gosteleradio], ended today. It heard reports on experience in organizing television and radio programs devoted to the results of Brezhnev's visit to Siberia and the Far East and on tasks stemming from the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, given by the chairmen of television and radio committees of Primorskiy and Khabarovsk krays, the Yakut ASSR, Amur Oblast, Buryat ASSR, Magadan Oblast and others. It was attended by (Aleksey Mirukov), political observer on television, Vladimir (Moslachenko), Central Television and All-Union Radio (?sports) commentator, and Yuriy Sinkevich, director of the cinema travel club television programs. The results of the conference were summed up by Dmitryuk, chief of a Main Gosteleradio Administration. Mamedov, first deputy chairman of Gosteleradio; (Suprynin), CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department instructor; Kharchev, Primorskiy Kraykom secretary; and Reva, Primorskiy Krayispolkom deputy chairman, participated in the conference. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW]

PARTY-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION TO DEVELOP MACHINE BUILDING

LD1110011Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development of Machine Building in 1978-1980."

The resolution notes that during the Ninth 5-Year Plan machine building output increased over 1.6 times; new machine building enterprises were commissioned and existing ones expanded and modernized; and the rate of creating and assimilating progressive types of machinery, equipment and instruments accelerated, which helped to raise labor productivity and production efficiency in sectors of the national economy.

At the same time, the production volume achieved and the technical standard of some types of machinery, equipment and instruments still do not fully accord with the requirements of the further development of the national economy. The machine building sectors make only poor use of production reserves and are raising only slowly the machine shift index.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have defined the most important task for the machine building ministries and the associations, enterprises, scientific research, planning and design and technological organizations under their jurisdiction as well as for party, trade union and Komsomol organizations: they must implement practical measures in accordance with the party congress and CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums decisions for the further development of machine building, the improvement of the production structure, and the improvement of the technical standard of the machinery, equipment and instruments produced for the acceleration of technical re-equipping, the improvement of social production efficiency, the improvement of the quality of the output produced in all sectors of the national economy, and the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements for consumer goods.

The resolution provides for specific targets obliging the machine building ministries to insure:

--The commencement in 1978-1985 of the production of machinery, equipment, instruments and means of automation with a productivity of at least 1.5-2 times greater than the 1975 level, making it possible to accelerate work on implementing full mechanization and automation of production processes in all sectors of the national economy;

--The development and organization of the production in 1978-1980 of new types of machine technology in addition to the targets set by the 5-year plan;

--The raising of the proportion of output in the top quality category in the total production of commodity output from machine building;

--The implementation of measures for lengthening service intervals before capital repair for the main types of machinery, equipment and instruments. The USSR State Committee on Standards and the machine building ministries have been instructed to introduce, in 1978-79, enhanced indicators of reliability and durability in accordance with the set target into the existing standards and technical conditions and those which are being elaborated for this out.

--The reduction of the weight of the machinery and equipment produced and the reduction of losses of metal during their production;

--The consolidation and expansion of the testing and experimental facilities of scientific research, planning and design, and technological organizations;

--The raising of the degree of labor mechanization and a considerable reduction on this basis, in the current 5-year plan, of the number of workers employed in manual labor and the elaboration and implementation of measures to further reduce in 1981-1985 the use of manual labor at machine building enterprises;

--The improvement of the use of existing production capacities, the opening within normative deadlines of production capacities that are being commissioned, and the raising of the metalworking equipment shift index by at least 20-30 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan;

--An increase in the production of specialized manufacturing equipment for their own needs and of instruments and equipment for intrasector use;

--The expansion of the production of complete manufacturing lines, units and installations in an advanced state of readiness for plant use and installation and an increase in the volume of principal assembly [shefmontazhnyy] work in assembling and adjusting them.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to regard the technical reequipping, expansion and modernization of existing machinebuilding enterprises and the construction of new ones as a most important national economic task. The machine building and construction ministries have been instructed to insure the commissioning in 1978-1980 of production capacities at machine building enterprises in strict accordance with the plans envisaged for these years and also to insure that the volume of uncompleted construction tallies with the normative level.

With an eye to accelerating the technical reequipping of the machine building enterprises, the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab have been instructed to earmark new metalworking equipment predominantly for the machine building ministries, including equipment [illegible] equipment.

It is deemed essential to increase the volume of work done through machine building ministries' own efforts for the technical reequipping, modernization and expansion of enterprises, above all in regions where the capacities of construction ministries' and departments' contract organizations are limited. The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab have been instructed to provide for this in their plans and, beginning in 1979, to earmark the necessary materials, construction mechanisms and metal structures for the machine building ministries in accordance with the norms set for contract organizations. Ministries producing ferroconcrete articles and union republic councils of ministers have been instructed to insure the allocation of ferroconcrete articles and local construction materials.

The resolution approves measures for the development of casting and forging production facilities in machine building, providing for an increase in the production of casting and forging from high-strength cast iron and metal powders, welded metal structures, forgings from ingots, and high quality molding, anti-pickup [protivoprigarnyye] and bonding materials and the expansion of their use.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry have been given targets for elaborating, starting production and insuring the delivery to machine building ministries in 1979-1983 of new progressive types of materials and articles that largely determine the further improvement of the technical standard and quality of machine building output. The USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy have been assigned the task of elaborating a comprehensive program for creating and starting production, in 1979-1985, of highly efficient replacements for tool steels, alloys and laminates [rezhushchiye plastiny] with antiwear coatings.

The Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, must insure in 1978-1979 the creation at enterprises under their jurisdiction of capacities to produce small consignments of special, high grade rolled metal for their own needs.

Attaching great significance to accelerating the reduction of manual labor in the national economy, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have obliged the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, and corresponding departments and construction ministries to take steps to accelerate the construction and commissioning of capacities that produce means for the mechanization of transport handling, loading and unloading and warehouse operations. The USSR Gosplan has been instructed to provide in its draft plans beginning in 1979 for the allocation of capital investments to the above mentioned machine building ministries for the creation of capacities that produce means of mechanization.

The resolution authorizes the machine building ministries to elaborate in 1978-1980 planning estimates for the construction of enterprises in 1981-1985.

The machine building ministries have been instructed to elaborate by March 1979, with the participation of machinery, equipment and instrument consumers, proposals for the development of the machine building sectors in 1981-1985 and for the period up to 1990. On the basis of these proposals the USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology must provide in the draft of the main guidelines for the national economic and social development for 1981-1985 and in the period up to 1990 for the accelerated development of machine building.

It is proposed that ministries, departments, associations, enterprises, scientific research, planning and design and manufacturing organizations and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations step up work on organizing socialist competition, enhance the creative activity of workers, engineering and technical workers and employees by every means and direct their initiative toward fulfilling and overfulfilling the targets set by the resolution.

Union republic Communist Party central committes, kraykoms and obkoms are called upon to establish strict monitoring of the fulfillment of the plan targets envisaged by the resolution and to assist the collectives of machine building associations and enterprises and construction organizations in the practical implementation of the program for the further development of machine building.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express their firm confidence that the ministries and departments and collectives of associations, enterprises and construction sites, scientific research, planning and design and manufacturing organizations, party and soviet organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations will take the necessary steps for the successful implementation of the tasks for the further development of machine building.

PLAN SHORTFALLS IN METALS, SULFURIC ACID, POWER EQUIPMENT

LD140725Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Important Frontier of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] Under the conditions of the ever-growing scale of production and the expansion of production ties, final results depend increasingly on the precise fulfillment of the plan by all participants in the production process. It is important to achieve the precise coordination and balance of the targets for all indicators without dividing them into "main" and "secondary" indicators. We cannot be reconciled to the pernicious practice of certain economic leaders who frequently seek to revise plan indicators downward.

The collectives of the capital's leading enterprises treat the fulfillment of their pledges to the state and their subcontractors with great responsibility. Following their example, a mass movement has developed in the country to fulfill the plans for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan by the first anniversary of the new USSR Constitution.

But there are also cases of a different sort. There are many lagging enterprises in the construction materials industry and in the timber and woodworking industry. Targets are being fulfilled erratically for the production of finished rolled ferrous metal, sulfuric acid, individual types of power and electrical engineering equipment, timber materials and several other types of output. Failure to supply planned volumes of raw material, supplies and equipment inevitably creates difficulties for subcontracting enterprises, leads to missed deadlines for commissioning new capacities, and holds up the modernization of existing production facilities. The ministries and departments must improve their leadership of production in all links and impose strict penalties on those who violate planning discipline.

PAST SHORTCOMINGS IN GEORGIAN SELECTION OF OFFICIALS CITED

LD101529 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 August 1978 publishes on page 2 a 1,600-word G. Lebanidze article entitled "Exactingness." It illustrates past shortcomings in the selection and training of cadres in the Georgian SSR using the examples of a minister of the meat and dairy industry who was incapable of coping with his duties in that post but made a success of his new job as director of a poultry farm; a chairman of the State Forestry Committee who turned a blind eye to criminal goings-on and was expelled from the party; a raykom first secretary who took note of criticism and mended his ways; and another raykom first secretary who ignored criticism and was dismissed. The article concludes by pointing out: "In recent years the republic's party committee have made appreciable positive progress in work on the selection and training of cadres. It is the important concern of party organs and all communists to maintain and develop this trend."

BRIEFS

MAGADAN-ATKA PETROLEUM PIPELINE--The 207-kilometer petroleum pipeline, which links the Magadan mercantile seaport with Atka settlement, has been put into operation. The first 1,000 tons of diesel fuel have already been transported from Nagayeva Bay to reservoirs of the Atka petroleum base. The Severovostokstroy Association, which constructed the pipeline, had to overcome three mountain passes, more than 20 large and small mountain rivers and taiga bogs. The pipeline will pump several hundred thousand tons of diesel fuel a year from the Magadan port to mining enterprises, geological prospecting expeditions, sovkhozes and central rayons of the oblast. Transportation costs will be reduced by more than 2 million rubles a year and the motor vehicles formerly used on the route will transport fuel to remote areas in the taiga and tundra where new settlements, placer mines and ore mines are being established. Long-range plans call for extending the pipeline by 440 more kilometers from Atka to Susuman City. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 8 Aug 78 OW]

KURIL SAURY FISHING DIFFICULTIES--It has already been reported that conditions are unstable in the South Kuril Islands saury fishing expedition area this year. The fish have been shifting over a great area of water and the fleet of the joint fishing expedition has now been forced to move to the northeast area off Shikotan Island. Saury fishing will not be an easy task this year, but fishermen are doing everything to fulfill their plan. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW]

KHABAROVSK FIRST CLASS FLIGHTS--Air transportation to the Far East has been improving every year. Nonstop flights on the Khabarovsk-Leningrad and Khabarovsk-Mineralnyy Vody routes have been inaugurated this year. The nonstop flight linking Komsomolsk-Na-Amure with Moscow was inaugurated earlier. First class passenger service on long flights was introduced for the first time in the history of the Main Administration of the Civil Air Fleet on 1 August. This service will be available on flight nos. 25 and 26 operating on the Khabarovsk-Moscow route. The first group of first class passengers arrived on Il-62M plane at Khabarovsk airport yesterday. They had to pay 20 percent more for their tickets but enjoyed a more varied menu and were presented with souvenirs. They were also able to pick up their luggage ahead of other passengers after arriving in Khabarovsk. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 11-13 AUGUST

LD130540/LD140648 [Editorial Reports LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0530 GMT on 11 August reports that the selective harvesting of wheat has begun in Kurganskaya Oblast where grain crops must be harvested from almost 2 million hectares. The yield is reported to be good but much of the crop has been flattened. Pyramidal reapers are being used for the first time. The Russian word used for pyramidal is "shatrovyy." These reapers lay the cut crop evenly on the stubble, a process that promotes the rapid drying of the swatches.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that farms in Volgogradskaya Oblast have delivered 2.3 million tons of grain crops to the state so far.

The radio reports at 0830 GMT that the harvesting of early ear corn crops has begun in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Wheat reaping will begin there in a few days. This reaping will cover 4.5 million hectares and is scheduled to last from 20-25 working days. The radio also reports that farmers in the southern rayons of Tselinogradskaya Oblast have started harvesting work. The oblast's agricultural workers have pledged to fulfill the annual plan by the first anniversary of the USSR Constitution.

At 1750 GMT Moscow Radio reports that grain has been harvested on more than 500,000 hectares in Moldavia. Winter wheat has been threshed on 85 percent of the total area and harvesting has been completed in nine rayons. Harvesting is also in progress in Novgorodskaya Oblast. The selective cutting of grain has begun at farms in many rayons of the oblast.

According to the radio at 0700 GMT on 12 August, the first grain has been received at silos and storage stations in Udmurtskaya ASSR. This year's procurement target is 230,000 tons of grain, a total "considerably" higher than last year.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that the first 1 million tons of grain crops have been delivered to elevators in Saratovskaya Oblast. It has been decided to complete the harvesting of cereals by 25 August. Meanwhile, in the southern Trans-Urals, the harvesting of main grain crops has begun.

According to a report from the radio at 1330 GMT the harvesting of corn has begun in [illegible] Oblast. In personal [illegible] August, preliminary threshing has shown that this harvest is considerably greater than last year's. Each irrigated hectare of grain crops is yielding 85-90 quintals. Mechanizers are plowing the empty fields and a second harvest of corn will be obtained from these lands at the end of October.

Moscow Radio at 1600 GMT reports that over 500,000 tons of grain crops have been delivered to the state in Rostovskaya Oblast. In Kurskaya Oblast, cereals have been cut from 750,000 hectares so far, 75 percent of the total area.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 13 August reports that land cultivators in Krasnodarskiy Kray have the largest harvest in the Kuban so far. More than [illegible] million tons of grain crops have been sold to the state. The kray's land cultivators plan to sell 4.35 million tons of grain crops this year to the state.

The radio reports at 0900 GMT that harvesting work has begun in the Kazakh [illegible] Lands. Combines in Turgayskaya, Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Pavlodarskaya Oblasts have begun the selective cutting of barley and wheat. Grain crops occupy over 15 million hectares in the north of Kazakhstan.

The grain workers of the Kazakh received several thousand new combines on the eve of the harvest. More than 80,000 combines will be used to reap grain in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. The radio also notes that the spring wheat harvest has begun in Altayskiy Kray where spring wheat occupies 3.5 million hectares. Altayskiy kolkhozes and sovkhozes have promised to gather up to 8 million tons of grain and deliver half of this total to the state storehouses.

'GREAT DIFFICULTIES' REPORTED IN NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE HARVEST

LD140614Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The fields of the central Non-Chernozem Zone occupy hundreds of kilometers from west to east and from north to south. A good harvest of cereal crops has been grown almost everywhere.

But harvesting is bound up with great difficulties. Prolonged cool and rainy weather has delayed the ripening of the grain crops and the harvest has begun late. In the conditions that have arisen it is important to raise the productivity of every unit.

RADIO REPORTS 'A GOOD HARVEST' IN MAIN GRAIN GROWING AREAS

LD130324Y Moscow International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The main grain growing regions of the Soviet Union--the Ukraine, the Volga area and the Northern Caucasus--are taking in a good harvest. Crop yields in many places reached 50 centners of grain per hectare and the harvesting is being completed. The cooperative farms can sell to the government procurement agencies unlimited quantities of grain in excess of their contracts. The Stavropol territory in the Northern Caucasus, for example, has already sold to the state 2.3 million tons of grain. This exceeds the planned amount by 500,000 tons.

30 MILLION TONS OF GRAIN THRESHED IN UKRAINE BY 12 AUGUST

LD130328Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] In the Ukraine, 30 million tons of grain have been threshed so far. The best harvest is being collected in Chernovitskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts. The grain enterprises are reveiving 700,000 tons every 24 hours.

PROCUREMENT MINISTER NOTES GROWING DIFFICULTIES

LD111839Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Nearly 5,000 railway cars are loaded with grain crops every 24 hours at railway stations throughout the country. In this connection, questions involving the transportation and preservation of the harvest were discussed today during a hookup of selected all-union railway workers and processors, conducted from the dispatch center of the USSR Ministry of Railways. Minister of Procurement Grigoriy Sergeyevich Zolotukhin, speaking over the hookup, said:

[Zolotukhin--begin recording] "At the moment, one-third of the harvest has been gathered. The state procurement plan has been 33 percent fulfilled. There are difficulties on all fronts and they are growing. Only a short time remains before autumn and bad weather.

The drying of grain crops is the central problem of the whole complex effort involving grain. Because of this, the round-the-clock, effective use of dryers is the primary task of all grain crop receiving enterprises in the country, as wet grain crops cannot be preserved. Grain crops must be transported from regions with large harvest potentials--Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Krasnodarskiy, Stavropolskiy, Ukraine, Uralskaya, Kazakh, and Orenburgskaya. In these regions we have large deficits in storage space." [end recording]

PRAVDA URGES GREATER EFFORTS TO PRESERVE HARVEST

LD110957Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Harvest--Into the Granaries"]

[Excerpts] The frontline of harvesting work is being extended every day in the country's fields, truck gardens and orchards. The cutting of grain crops and the gathering of vegetables, fruit, early potatoes and other crops are developing. The land is generously repaying the farmers' endeavors and skill. Growing the harvest, however, is still not everything. "It is no less important," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, "to preserve and convey every kilogram of ready produce to the consumer. Much here will depend on efficient, well coordinated, conscientious work of procurement, trading and transportation organizations, processing enterprises and everyone through whose hands pass the valuable products that the people need and that have been secured as the result of tremendous labor."

The complex weather conditions of this year's harvest impose special responsibility on the USSR Ministry of Procurement and its local organs to effectively prepare [podrabotka] and also dry the grain. Much damp grain is reaching the elevators from kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In this connection it is necessary to extend storage facilities and insure round-the-clock utilization of drying units. PRAVDA readers report, however, that the matter has not been organized everywhere. Thus, damp grain is reaching the Yavkino elevator from threshing floors in Nikolayevskaya Oblast's Bashtanskiy Rayon, and drying facilities there are limited. Trucks frequently stand idle at the gates, waiting 4-5 hours to be unloaded--which draws just criticism from the grain growers. Procurement organs have not drawn the proper conclusions from this; they tolerate much loss of time and show little [illegible] al equipment. However, the experience of [illegible] rayons shows that procurements are carried out successfully where the work has been organized in accordance with an hourly schedule throughout the day and where literally every minute is valued.

Construction workers have to complete the construction of new storage premises in short times. In the third year of the 5-year plan it has been decided to erect elevators with a total capcity of almost 4 million tons. However, the schedule for commissioning them is being violated in some places.

It is very important to equip elevators and storage premises with modern machinery and strong weighing facilities more rapidly. But there are frequent delays in deliveries of technological equipment. Thus, in the first half of the year Prokopyevsk's Prodmash plant was to have dispatched 46 bucket chains for elevators, but the order was not fulfilled in time. And this is not an isolated example. It is the duty of Gossnab and planning organ leaders to strictly control the provision of everything necessary for construction projects nearing completion in the procurements system.

The time to harvest sugar beets and sunflowers is approaching. Enterprises will soon begin processing the produce that has grown. Is everything ready for this? The schedules for constructing beet-reception centers and concrete areas are being violated in Kurskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts, the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR and a number of other places. Time does not wait, and urgent measures are needed to rectify the situation. The reception, drying and processing of oil-bearing seeds require greater care. Last season the drying of seeds in the main sunflower-growing oblasts--Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Voronezhskaya and others--was spread over 30-40 days, resulting in harvest losses and ultimately affecting the quality of the product. Taking account of these lessons means carefully preparing the material and technical base in good time, efficiently organizing work and giving consumers more high quality oil.

The CPSU Central Committee July Plenum pointed to the need to enhance the role of primary party organizations of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement, processing and other enterprises connected with agricultural production. The main concern is to strengthen party and state discipline in every possible way, increase exactingness toward cadres for the fulfillment of plans and pledges for sales of agricultural produce and not to overlook cases of mismanagement or spoilage of public property. Communists are called upon to display party-minded persistence in insuring the total preservation of the crop in all links of the harvest conveyer and the procurement system.

Farmers are fully resolved to augment the motherland's wealth, to supply the state with more high quality produce and to make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

SHORTAGE OF RAILROAD CARS FOR GRAIN IN SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST

LD130656Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] (Semyon Shomer) reports from the (Krasnokutskiy) grain procurement point in Saratovskaya Oblast that the barley and rye received there has been of good quality. The procurement point can continue to receive grain even if the grain is wet because it has drying equipment.

"The enthusiasm of the bread procurers leaves no room for doubt. But there are already fears that the timetable worked out here might be violated. There are not enough railroad freightcars. As I was told in the oblast bread products directorate, the Volga area railroad is alloting fewer freightcars per day than envisaged in the timetable. Freightcars are also needed now to transport seed grain in connection with the forthcoming sowing of winter crops."

IMPORTANT WORK COMPLETED IN COTTON FIELDS OF TURKMENIA

LD111910Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ashkhabad, 11 August, TASS--Important work has been completed in the cotton fields of Turkmenia (Soviet Central Asia) that precedes the harvesting--the chopping of the plants, which is conducive to an intensive accumulation of the cotton fibres in the [word indistinct]. This is especially important for the plantations of fine-fibrous cotton. This year, the cotton growers of the republic decided to collect 50,000 tons more of this valuable kind of cotton than last year.

This (?increase), Minister of Agriculture Klychdurdy Sakhatmuradov, told a TASS correspondent, will be reached mainly through increasing the cotton's (?yield).

Two high-yield varieties of local selection have been zoned. They are (?immune) to diseases and mature quickly, yielding over 40 [word indistinct] of high quality raw cotton per hectare.

Cultivation of the fine-fibrous cotton is economically profitable for the cotton growers. The state pays twice as much for this kind of cotton as for others. This provides an additional material incentive to the farmers. All the cotton cultivation operations are now mechanized.

Now that the Amu Darya's water has reached--via the Karakom Canal--Turkmenia Virgin Lands, cotton production has more than doubled. Now the republic is second in the country (?only to) Uzbekistan and in production of the fine-fibrous cotton of the highest quality fibre, it ranks first. (?starting) from next year, all the farms of the new artificial Kizry Arvat oasis, [words indistinct] irrigated by Amu Darya's waters as of autumn, will switch over to the fine-fibrous cotton.

At present, the minister said in conclusion, Turkmenia plans to harvest 1,130,000 tons of cotton [words indistinct] thousand tons of thin fibrous cotton.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS ON GRAIN HARVEST IN UKRAINIAN AREAS

AU111702 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0810 GMT on 11 August in its press preview quotes ROBITNYCHA HAZETA as saying that the "farmers of Zaporozhskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Krymskaya oblasts have already fulfilled socialist pledges for grain sales to the state, having delivered to the fatherland's granaries, respectively, 1,250,000; 1,215,000; and over 650,000 tons of newly harvested grain. The sales of above-plan grain are continuing."

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 10 August reports that in Cherkasskaya Oblast grain crops have been mown on nearly 440,000 hectares, or 80 percent of the plan, and threshed on 300,000 hectares.

According to the same newscast, at the Lenin Kolkhoz in Dolinskiy Rayon, Kirovogradskaya Oblast, grain crops are ready to be cut. "But the rains, downpours and winds have soaked, twisted and flattened whole tracts of grain." Specially adapted equipment is being used to [illegible]

The pace of fodder procurement operations in the Ukraine is reported to have quickened this week. Nonetheless, the amount of some kinds of fodder stored--particularly coarse fodder, silage and grass meal--is smaller than at this time last year. The farms of Kievskaya, Ternopolskaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Khmelinitskaya oblasts have lagged in this regard.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 11 August reports that more than 220,000 tons of grain have been delivered in Ternopolskaya Oblast, or more than 50 percent of the plan. In Zhitomirskaya Oblast early grain crops are said to have been mown on 347,000 hectares, or 64 percent of the target, says the radio.

Kiev Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 11 August adds that Volynskaya Oblast farms have mown and threshed grain crops on nearly 200,000 hectares, and that 50,000 tons of strong and valuable wheat varieties have been delivered to Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast procurement centers. Corn cutting for silage is reported to have begun in the Crimea.

RASHIDOV VISITS UZBEK FARM TESTING NEW STRAIN OF COTTON

LD111127Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Attention: Important Experiment Taking Place"]

[Excerpts] On the Fergana Sovkhoz in Syrdarinskaya oblast's Akaltynskiy Rayon yesterday the republic's leaders viewed the fields of the teams of M. Abdullayev and A. Kabulov, where the new S-6037 fine-fiber strain of cotton is being tested.

After the inspection of the fields, talks took place on the Sovkhoz among selection experts and cotton growers. Addressing the meeting, Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, dwelt on the tasks stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report there in increasing cotton production the main task is to sharply enhance its quality and increase the rate of picking fine-fiber strains and cotton. Selection experts must search persistently and purposefully, introduce intensive selection methods, produce cotton strains with comprehensive resistance and help cotton growers to insure the production of 6 million tons of cotton, including 400,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton, in the republic by the end of the 5-year plan. It is the duty of selection experts and all workers in agricultural science to considerably enhance the level and the results of scientific research. Cotton growers have a right to expect that through the joint efforts of selection workers, agricultural technicians and machine operators everthing will be done to obtain high, early-ripening harvests. It is necessary to continue work to improve the technology of cotton growing.

Sh.R. Rashidov cordially thanked the cotton growers of the Fergana Sovkhoz who, together with scientists, are boldly conducting an important experiment in growing a new strain of fine-fiber cotton under the conditions of the Golodnaya steppe.

The meeting was attended by Yu.R. Kurbanov, secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; S. Mamarasulov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers; V.A. Knayourov, first secretary of Syrdarinskiy Obkom; T.B. Baymirov, first secretary of Dzhizakskiy Obkom; other leading workers of the republic and oblast party and soviet organizations and agricultural workers.

KUNAYEV VISITS AKTYUBINSK FARMS, ADDRESSES OBLAST AKTIV

LD111043Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "The Aktyubinskaya Oblast Workers' Important Tasks"]

[Excerpts] Actively competing for the further improvement of agriculture and the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum, the working people of Aktyubinskaya Oblast are seeking to gather in the harvest at the right time and without losses, to provide the country with as much grain, meat and other produce as possible and to cope successfully with their targets for the development of industry and all sectors of the economy.

An oblast party aktiv meeting took place in Aktyubinsk on 2 August. It was attended by members of the party obkom bureau, party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of communications enterprises, oblast organizations and institutions.

V.A. Liventsov, obkom first secretary, discussed the work being done in the oblast to implement the decisions of the 25th party congress and CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums and socialist pledges.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by the aktiv meeting participants. Communists and all working people of the oblast, he stressed, are urged to make full use of reserves and opportunities for fulfilling the tasks set in the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions and in the report at that plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Special attention must be devoted to improving labor productivity and work efficiency and quality in all sectors of the national economy.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the need to adopt measures to eliminate as quickly as possible shortcomings in the organization of the work of harvesting equipment and transport used to ship the grain, to insure that every harvesting unit and truck is operating at full capacity and to prevent any harvest losses. It is necessary to work hard at disseminating the valuable experience of the leaders of socialist competition, the best farms, teams, links and machine operators who are considerably overfulfilling their targets. It is of paramount importance to accumulate an adequate stock of coarse and succulent fodder for livestock, to accelerate the increase in public livestock-raising and its productivity and to strengthen the milk, potato and vegetable base in industrial centers. While working on this the oblast party ogranizations must, at the same time, display constant concern for the intensification of capital construction, for the fulfillment by every industrial enterprise of the plans of the third year and the 5-year plan as a whole, for the improvement of cultural and everyday services for the population and for more effective employment of forms and methods of education and mobilization of labor collectives to the solution of the tasks set by the party.

During their stay in Aktyubinskaya Oblast Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov visited farms in Martukskiy, Alginskiy and Aktyubinskiy rayons. They inspected the fields, where a realtively good harvest of wheat, barley and millet has been grown under the tough conditions of the nonirrigated sections. They inquired about the use of equipment, the organization of labor in harvest operations and grain shipments and matters relating to trade and everyday services for the machine operators. In conversations with combine operators, team leaders, specialists, leaders of departments, farmsteads and farms and party and soviet workers, Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed the importance of introducing efficient work methods on all sovkhozes and kolkhozes, improving the standard of farming and the level of mechanization at farmsteads and intensifying the fattening of livestock.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KZYL-ORDA PARTY AKTIV ON AGRICULTURE

LD111323Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Placing Reserves at the Service of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] An oblast party aktiv meeting has been held in Kzyl-Orda. [paragraph continues]

It was attended by members of the party obkom bureau, party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations and leaders of oblast organizations.

The report on the oblast's fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums and the plans and socialist pledges of the third year of the 5-year plan was delivered by I.A. Abdukarimov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazhakhstan CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by the meeting participants. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the plenum report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he stressed, provide a militant program for the further development of agriculture whose implementation demands constant efforts and persistence on the part of party, soviet and agricultural organs and workers of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, industrial enterprises and construction organizations. Comrade D.A. Kunayev dwelt on the specific, urgent tasks of communists and all working people of the oblast to develop farming and livestock-raising, to increase production of grain, meat, milk and other produce and their sale to the state and to strengthen the fodder base.

The rice growers of the Syr-Darya valley must eliminate shortcomings in harvest preparations and in the treatment of the grain and tending of the crops. More rational use must be made of irrigation water and equipment for procuring all types of fodder; violations of agrotechnical procedures and omissions in the organization of labor on fields farmsteads on a number of sovkhozes and kolkhozes cannot be tolerated. More attention should be devoted to questions of land reclamation and irrigation, chemicalization of production and patronage over farms. Livestock-raising quality indicators are still low. In order to boost the production of livestock-raising produce it is necessary to put more effort into intensifying the sector and its concentration and specialization and to struggle more resolutely for an increase in the numbers of sheep and other agricultural animals and their safekeeping.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev noted the importance of the fuller utilization of reserves and opportunities for improving labor productivity, work efficiency and quality in industry and construction; the speediest assimilation of production capacities and capital investments; acceleration of the rate of construction of projects and the widespread development of party organizations' organizational and mass political activity aimed at the successful implementation of the party's outlines and the improvement of ideological work. There must be a significant improvement in cultural and everyday services and more attention must be paid to improving the working people's well-being.

During their stay in the oblast, Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov acquainted themselves with the amenities and development areas of Kzyl-Orda. In conversations with workers, specialists and party and soviet workers Comrade D.A. Kunayev stressed the significance of prompt assimilation of capital investments, prompt and high-quality fulfillment of the planned amount of work and the reduction of construction costs and inquired about the cultural and everyday services for the population. At the Kzyl-Orda zonal machinery testing center Comrades D.A. Kunayev and B.A. Ashimov met with link leaders--masters of big harvests--and familiarized themselves with the equipment and techniques used in cultivating and harvesting rice.

AGRICULTURAL SHORTFALLS HIT AT TURGAYSKAYA OBKOM PLENUM

LD111449Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 78 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "A Militant Action Program"]

[Excerpt] Arkalyk--The working people of the Turgay steppes welcomed the materials of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. The party's historic decisions on the further improvement of agriculture impart fresh impetus to the accelerated development of the sector.

The results of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and the tasks of communists and all working people of the oblast arising from the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum resolution and the plenum report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed at a [Turgayskaya] Kazakhstan CP Obkom plenum on 2 August.

Ye. N. Auyelbekov, obkom first secretary, who delivered the report, and the other speakers noted that since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum, capital investments in the oblast's agriculture have doubled. The sovkhoz and kolkhoz machinery and tractor pool contains modern highly productive equipment, and work has been done on chemicalization and reclamation of land and specialization and concentration of production.

However, the obkom plenum noted, the present level of agricultural production is not yet on a par with the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress. The gross output volume is rising too slowly, and the oblast was rightly criticized over this in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the past 2 years deliveries of grain and meat to the state have fallen considerably short of the plan. In a number of rayons and farms the farming standard is poor, areas of bare fallow have been reduced for no reason, crop rotations are being assimilated too slowly and farmers are failing to adopt the proper measures to improve seed-growing and to introduce new strains of grain and fodder crops. On some farms the amount of public livestock and its productivity are not increasing rapidly enough.

KIRGIZ PARTY COMMITTEE PLENUMS DISCUSS AGRICULTURE

LD111519Y Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 6 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[KIRTAG report: "Toward New Horizons"]

[Excerpts] Naryn

In the last 7 years the average annual gross agricultural output in the central Tyan-Shan increased by 28 percent compared with 1959-1965.

A Narynskiy Obkom plenum discussed the great changes in the oblast since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. In particular, obkom First Secretary A. Savitakhunov, who delivered the report, noted that much has been done in the oblast to further develop specialization and concentration in the main sector of livestock-raising.

At the same time, the plenum participants noted that insufficient use is made in the oblast of the potential for increasing agricultural output. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to cope with the plan targets and the socialist pledges. [paragraph continues]

The duty of party organizations is to ensure the elimination of these shortcomings and the fulfillment of the plan targets by every field, farmstead and team.

The plenum was addressed by P.I. Naumov, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

Przhevalsk

Considerable changes have taken place in the agriculture of the Issyk-Kul area. As A. Duysheyev, first secretary of Issyk-Kulskiy Obkom, noted in his report at an obkom plenum, the power available to farms and their provision with equipment and machinery have more than doubled since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum.

The plenum participants focused their attention on the unsolved tasks. It was noted that inefficient use is still made of equipment and technology in the oblast and that insufficient attention is paid to training machine operator cadres and middle-level leaders. The productivity of the dairy herd is low on certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There are serious shortcomings in capital construction.

Frunze

"Practically all the enterprises in the republic's capital are fulfilling orders from the countryside," the speaker--Gorkom First Secretary K.M. Moldobayev--said at a Frunze Gorkom Plenum.

The plenum participants said that certain party organizations and economic leaders are not paying due attention to fulfilling the orders of rural working people. The output of equipment for the countryside at the Frunze and Kirgizavtomash agricultural machine-building plants has still not reached the target level. Agricultural machines and spare parts are sometimes dispatched only spasmodically to consumers, much of the deliveries taking place at the end of the year.

The plenum was addressed by A.M. Masaliyev, secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

PRIMORSKIY KRAY CROP HARVESTING--The Primorskiy Kray Agricultural Administration reports that by 10 August the kray had harvested 183,000 hectares of early grain crops from 224,000 hectares. The kray has already threshed grain crops harvested from 175,000 hectares. Intensive harvesting of grain crops is continuing in Khorolskiy, Spasskiy, Mikhaylovskiy, Pogranichnyy, Chernigovskiy and some other rayons. Ussuriyskiy Rayon will soon complete harvesting grain crops. However, the overall progress of harvesting in the kray is still unsatisfactory. Harvesting work has been dragged out as never before by many farms in Oktyabrskiy, Dalnerechenskiy, Krasnoarmeyskiy, Chuguyevskiy and some other rayons. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW]

PRIMORSKIY KRAY UNSTABLE WEATHER--Extremely unstable and changeable weather is continuing in many rayons of Primorskiy Kray. This creates additional difficulties in grain harvesting and fodder procurement, which are presently at their height. But despite these difficulties, workers of many sovkhozes and kolkhozes have been skillfully using internal reserves and opportunities. Farm workers of Khorolskiy, Ussuriyskiy, Mikhaylovskiy, Chernigovskiy and Pogranichnyy rayons have been harvesting grain more successfully than other rayons and will soon complete this work. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW]

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT ACTIVITIES OF SOYUZ-29 CREW

Technological Experiments

LD111412Y Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Centre, August 11, TASS--Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are completing the eighth week of their work on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29.

The crew performs today technological experiments in space materials science. At the beginning of the day, the cosmonauts carried out the operations for putting the complex into a gravitational stabilization regime in which all the engines of orientation systems are switched off.

An experiment to obtain semi-conductor materials is being carried out with the use of the Splav unit.

According to the date of telemetric information and reports of the crews, the onboard systems of the orbital complex function normally. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.

Cosmonauts' Activities

LD121328Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are continuing their flight on board the scientific and research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-3. Today they will tidy up the station's compartment, carry out a preventive inspection of the individual systems of the units and do some physical exercises. This morning in orbit the latest technological experiment was completed in the program in space materials science using the Krystal instrument. In the afternoon another experiment will be completed on the Splav instrument. All the systems of the orbital complex are working normally. The cosmonauts are feeling well.

Activities of 60th Day

LD130238Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The next communications session with Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov will begin after 0800 today when the orbital scientific and research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-3 will come into radio range of the floating (?communications) station, the boat "Akademik Sergey Korolev," which is in the Atlantic Ocean. It is the 60th day of orbital flig . for the crew of the complex.

Sunday is a rest day. As usual the program consists of control checks of the onboard systems and physical exercises. During the radio communications session, musical recordings will be relayed to the station and in the evening during the television session the cosmonauts will meet their families who will come to the Flight Control Center. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are feeling well.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USTINOV CONGRATULATES DEFENSE WORKERS ON BUILDERS DAY

LD132256Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 12 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Builders Day will be marked in our country on 13 August. Let us note in this connection that the Soviet Union leads the world in industrial and housing construction. Since the start of the 5-year plan period, more than 500 major enterprises, power stations, mines, and oil and gas pipelines have been commissioned, and approximately 25 million people have received new accommodations.

The military builders have also made a great contribution. Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, has congratulated the workers and employees, engineers and technicians of military construction and design organizations, enterprises of the Construction Industry of the Ministry of Defense, and veterans of military construction.

ROMANOV ATTENDS 'AURORA' CEREMONY TO MARK NAVY DAY

LD110843Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 78 p 1 LD

[Lentass report: "Festival of Naval Glory"]

[Excerpts] USSR Navy Day came to Leningrad, bringing flags and banners of many colors and brightly decorated embankments and bridges.

The festival traditionally begins on the legendary "Aurora." The crew was in formation on board the cruiser, whose flag is decorated with the orders of the October Revolution and the Red Banner. A band of naval sailors played.

It was 1100 hours. G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, R.S. Bobovikov, L.N. Zaykov, D.P. Nosyrev, V.P. Provotorov, A.S. Sokolov and Yu.F. Solovyev, members of the Leningradskiy Obkom Bureau, and V.M. Nikiforov, V.N. Kapustin, T.I. Zhdanova and V.I. Pimenov, secretaries of Leningrad Gorkom, boarded the historic ship.

After hearing the report of Parade Commander Vice Adm V.I. Kasyanov, hero of the Soviet Union Vice Adm A.P. Mikhaylovskiy, commander of the Red Banner Leningrad Naval Base, inspected the sailors and congratulated them and the veterans of the "Aurora" on the holiday.

DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL I.L. MALAKHOV DIES

LD101519Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 78 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] Engineer Maj Gen Ivan Lipatovich Malakhov, USSR State Prize winner, has died suddenly. He devoted all his conscious life to the selfless service of the Soviet people and the cause of the Communist Party, of which he had been a member since 1943.

I.L. Malakhov was born in 1922. In the postwar period, after graduating from the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy, he held responsible posts in the central apparatus of the USSR Defense Ministry and was later first deputy chief of a main directorate.

[signed] A group of comrades.

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